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N. Korea Denies It Attacked U.S. Plane 'Above High Seas'

By Henry Scott Stokes New York Tones Service

TOKYO - North Korea said in a carefully worded statement Friday that it did not launch a missile attack on a U.S. SR-71 recomais-sance plane "above high seas" Wednesday, as suggested by a Pen-tagon announcement. But the statement by the official

Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, left open the possibility that an attack was indeed launched in what Pyongyang considers North Korean airspace.
North Korea said that the SR-71
violated "the territorial air of the
northern half of our republic,"
meaning North Korea, as "part of
the maneuvers to aggravate tension and start a new war in Ko-

rea."
[In Washington, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Friday that the United States will take "necessary measures" to protect its military aircraft on legitimate missions from attacks by Libian and North Korean forces. byan and North Korean forces, United Press International reported. At a news conference, Mr. Haig called the Korean incident another in a long history of provo-cations against U.S. forces. [U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger also said Friday

By David Reid

JOHANNESBURG - A South

JUHANNESBURG — A South
African strike force was pulling
out of Angola Friday after inflicting heavy losses on black nationalist guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the
chief of Pretoria's defense force

In a statement issued from Cape Town, Gen. Constand Viljoen said South African and South West Af-

rican (Namibian) security forces

had inflicted losses running into many hundreds on SWAPO

troops.

The strike force had also de-

stroyed or captured lange quanti-ties of arms, ammunition and land mines from SWAPO bases in neighboring Angola, he said.

SWAPO has been waging a guerrilla war for 15 years against

South Africa's rule over the disput-

ed former German colony of

The territory was turned over to South Africa by Germany after

a mandate under the League of

Nations which passed it on to the

United Nations. South Africa was

ts intentions for the future of

The announcement of the com-

pletion of the latest of a series of

South African drives into Angola

occurred as the UN Security

sate in New York on Angolan

Gen. Viljoen said that the secur-

ty forces, whose losses were given

is only eight dead, had repulsed an ittack by Angolan government roops who had been warned to

. - Council prepared for a public de-

complaints of aggression.

tay out of the fight.

originally given until May, 1975, by the United Nations to declare

... World War I and administered as

South-West Africa.

Namibia.

that the United States would take measures to meet what he called any new acts of international pira
[At a news conference Thursday] by North Korea or Libya, in Renters reported from Washington. The latter reference was to last week's doglight in which two Libyan jets were downed after fir-ing on two U.S. aircraft in the

["I suppose," Mr. Weinberger said on a television program, "it's very clear that we will have to take some kind of measures that would discourage a country such as North Korea from firing at our planes when they're over international waters or over South Ko-rea." He said it would be inap-propriate to specify what measures he had in mind, "but it's quite clear you can't have this kind of international piracy continuing."

There's Nobody Else'

[Mr. Weinberger rejected North Korea's accusation that the United States sought to provoke a new Korean war. "It's pretty hard to provoke a new war when some-body shoots something that explodes above your airplane. And there's nobody else in the vicinity, that is to say within hundreds of miles, that has the surface-to-air

S. Africa Says Forces Quit Angola,

Inflicted Heavy Losses on SWAPO

Describing Angolan estimates of the size of the South African strike

as "langhable," he said that no tanks were employed and that the forces involved in the "limited, fol-

low-up and pre-emptive task" were not a fraction of the 45,000 men-

south Africa argued that its forces were obliged to strike against SWAPO bases and missile installations. It said these were threatening to wrenk a pescellal so-

threatening to wreck a peaceful so-lution of the 35-year-old interna-tional dispute over the vast, miner-

al-rich territory,

Suspicions on UN

Talks on implementing a UN-

backed, Western plan for an inter-

nationally recognized accord on independence for the territory

broke down in Geneva in January.

South African and internal Nami-

WEEKEND

The Literary Life

Irwin Shaw, buoyed by the

sale of his latest novel to the Book of the Month Club,

discusses his life and work in

in Islamabad, a flurry of dip-lomatic activity — Pakistani, American and Russian — con-

tinnes in what observers see as

the lead-up to forthcoming de-

bates in the U.S. Congress and

the United Nations General

Assembly on the Afghanistan

Weekend, Page 5W.

Afghan Action

INSIDE

The collapse was caused by

in Washington, presidential adviser Edwin Meese 3d said the United States would take whatever steps were necessary to ensure the safety of U.S. pilots and planes, UPI reported. Mr. Meese declined to specify what might be done. But, he said, "One option might be to take out the source of the rocket." Another, he said, could be action by support planes.

tion by support planes.
[In Santa Barbara, Calif., Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry M. Speakes said Friday that Mr. Meese was "certainly reflect-ing our contingency policy. We could provide escorts for reconnaissance planes," he said, according to UPL "We could also go to the source." But Mr. Speakes noted that Mr. Meese's responses

were to "hypothetical questions."
[Also Friday, in Maine, Vice
President Bush said he did not
think the Korean or Libyan incident constituted any pattern by other countries to test U.S. resolve, UPI reported.]

The key parts of the brief North Korean statement read: "The U.S. imperialist aggressors on Aug. 26

bian suspicions about UN imparti-ality in supervising elections among the population of 1 million, which is split into 11 ethnic

Of these, there are about 110,000 whites, while nearly half the population are Ovambos from the northern strip along the 1,000-mile border with Angola where

most of the fighting takes place.

In Windhoek, the Namibian capital, the South African adminis-

trator-general, Danie Hough,

handed over almost all executive authority to the internal ministeri-al council headed by Dirk Madge, leader of the ruling, multiracial National Turnhalle Alliance.

This grouping of black, white and colored (mixed race) parties

emerged victorious from elections

to a National Assembly organized

by South Africa in December, 1978, but the elections did not

receive international recognition.

A Main Burden

rican - and Turnhalle Alliance -

complaint has been that the Unit-

ed Nations recognizes only SWAPO as the legitimate repre-sentatives of the Namibian people.

lution giving real independence and political freedom to the terri-

tory, with constitutional guaran-

It sees Soviet, Cuban and East

German support of SWAPO in Marxist Angola as a threat both to

such a solution and to the territory

itself as well as southern Africa as

Political observers in Johannes-

burg were puzzled about Angolan

charges that South Africa was

trying to create a no man's land

along the frontier between Angola

tees for the minorities.

South Africa says it wants a so-

A main burden of the South Af-



Vasily Nazarov, left; his mother, Natalia, right; and U.S. consular official Curt Streubel.

2 in Car Brush by Moscow Police, Drive Into U.S. Embassy to Complain of Abuse

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A 54-year-old Soviet engineer and his mother drove their passenger car into the U.S. Embassy compound in Moscow on Friday despite police efforts to stop them. They left three and a half hours later, holding a news conference on a busy Moscow boulevard without any obvious police harassment.

Security officials initially put heavy reinforcements around the U.S. compound. But after protracted negotiations between U.S. diplomats and two Soviet officials, the reinforcements were withdrawn, as were scores of marked and unmarked police vehicles positioned in the area.

Unorthodox Step

If the man, Vasily Nazarov, and his 74-year-old mother, Natalia, are not harassed in the coming days, this will be the first instance of U.S. and Soviet officials finding an acceptable solution to dealing with the increasingly frequent problem of Russians seeking refuge in the U.S. Embassy.

Seven Russian Pentacostalist Christians have

been living in the embassy compound since 1978, when they forced their way in seeking asylum.

Mr. Nazarov, who gave reporters his telephone number in nearby Solnechnogorsk so that they could check on his whereabouts, said he and his mother took the highly unorthodox step in an effort to publicize their grievances. He said that he was being persecuted by the authorities, that he had been fired from a number of jobs and that his wife and a man who stood up for Mr. Nazarov's

rights were beaten by security agents.

Mr. Nazarov said that he had complained to
Soviet authorities and had written direct appeals
to the Supreme Soviet, but that his complaints were ignored.
U.S. officials said Mr. Nazarov and his mother

did not say that they wanted to stay in the embassy or seek political asylum.

The incident brought security forces and journalists to the building on Tchaikovsky Street. Af-ter agreement was reached to withdraw Soviet security forces except for the normal gnard always stationed in front of the embassy, Mr. Nazarov and his mother left the mission, walking a quarter of a mile while journalists asked them questions.

It was not possible to determine Friday night whether the pair had been picked up for questioning by the police.

Nations at Sea Law Talks Ready To Complete Treaty Without U.S.

By Iain Guest

GENEVA - The latest round of negotiations on the United Nations Law of the Sea Treaty finished here Friday with the devel-oping countries and the United States jockeying for position be-fore a final round of talks that will determine the fate of the complex

For the first time. Third World spokesmen publicly raised the pos-sibility of proceeding without the participation of the United States. Tommy Koh, Singapore's ambas-sador to the United Nations and the conference chairman, issued a brief statement Friday saying that the talks schedule "spells out our collective determination that with or without the United States preferably with — we intend to bring this conference to a successful conclusion in spring next year."
U.S. delegates refused even to

commit the United States to participation in the final sessions. pending completion of a review by President Reagan that is expected to be finished by late fall. U.S. chief delegate James Malone told newsmen Thursday that the range of options that would be presented to Mr. Reagan "ranged all the way over to what we might do if we saw ourselves unable to participate."

The war of nerves began in March when the Reagan administration embarked on its wide-ranging review of the treaty, and it has continued throughout this session. According to an agenda adopted by the conference, the next session, scheduled to begin March 8 in New York, would then be followed by the signing of the treaty in Caracas in September, 1982, almost 10 years after the talks began in the same city.

Following a series of informal meetings here, most Third World

delegations are convinced that the U.S. objections to the treaty's provisions on deep-sea mining are too extensive to be renegotiated with out unraveling the whole complex package, which runs to more than

300 articles.

Earlier in the week, Mr. Koh told journalists bluntly that the United States "blew it" by not being more specific about Mr. Reagan's objections to the treaty. He also predicted that U.S. mining companies, rather than risk deepsea mining without the assurance provided by a treaty, would conduct mining under the flags of other states that had ratified the

The U.S. position is that neither of the possibilities raised by Mr. Koh is at all probable, given the companies' energetic lobbying against the treaty's mining provisions and the fact that the first mining site exploited by the pro-posed international deep-sea authority would be underwritten by international funds and technology, in which the United States would be expected to play a major

Many delegates concede that a treaty setting out complex rules for passage through straits and territorial waters would have difficulty functioning without the participation of one of the world's super-

Significantly, while the United States was confident of support from other Western allies at the start of this session, it now appears more isolated. West Germany was seen as the strongest ally, sharing many of the American objections to the treaty, particularly the fact that it calls for the mandatory transfer of technology and pay-ment of royalties by Western deepsea mining companies to the pro-posed authority.

But that was before this conference designated West Germany as the seat of an international tribu-nal, comprising 21 independent lawyers, to adjudicate disputes arising from the treaty.

Another of the staunchest U.S. allies, Britain, has moved away from the U.S. position in the last four weeks, as Britain's own interests in the treaty have become more apparent. The treaty allows for exploitation of Britain's continental shelf beyond the 200-mile limit and also confirms British claims to North Sea oil.

BP and Shell, two of the four British companies in deep-sea mining consortiums, are noticably more muted in their criticisms of the treaty than their U.S. partners. They are understood to believe that a breakdown of the treaty could open the way to disputes involving North Sea oil and passage through important navigation areas, like the Strait of Hormuz.

Polish Leaders, Solidarity Set Talks on Press

By Michael Dobbs

WARSAW — Poland's Communist authorities agreed Friday to hold talks on Saturday with Solidarity over the union's demands for greater access to the officially controlled news media.

The talks, which will center on television coverage of Solidarity's national congress next week, had been postponed after the government's chief spokesman said he was too busy for a meeting on Friday. But both sides are now apparently eager for a compromise.

News that the talks would resume coincided with the temporary lifting

of a strike threat in the central town of Radom where workers are demanding punishment of officials responsible for suppression of la-bor unrest in June, 1976. A govern-ment team arrived in the town on Friday to hold talks with Solidarity representatives.

In a statement, the government press spokesman connected the decision to resume talks on the mass media issue with Solidarity's ap-peal to printers in Olsztyn to resume work. The spokesman said he hoped "propitious conditions" would be created for "constructive talks" on Saturday.

There was, however, no sign that the Olsztyn strikers would end their 11-day stoppage. They have pledged to continue the protest until the government formally retracts an allegation that some printers were forcibly prevented from working during a national print strike last week. print strike last week.

A reminder of the sensitivity of the mass media issue was provided by an editorial Friday in the official Communist Party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, stating that televi-sion and radio formed part of the Warsaw Pact communications net-work. Party leaders have insisted they will not cede control over the

Solidarity leaders have said they will press for at least a daily twohour television program to be devoted to the three-day union congress that begins on Sept. 5. They are demanding full editorial control over the programs.

One bargaining card in the hands of the government is the decision over whether to admit hundreds of Western journalists who have sought accreditation for the congress. According to official sources, the journalists will only be admitted if agreement is reached

age.
For its part, Solidarity has threatened to exclude Polish television altogether and stage a six-day print strike unless its demands are

Polish Airline to Bar Arms

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish state airline Lot said Friday that it was acting to prevent arms from going to Beirut on its planes after Beirut airport customs officials said they had seized about 500 pistols that arrived on board a Lot plane from Warsaw last Satur-

The independent union of Polish pilots and cabin staff called Thursday night for a boycott of flights to Beirut because of the incident. The union said Lot management must have known about the practice because a pilot had filed an official report on a similar case last May.
But an airline spokesman said

(Continued on Page 2, Col.1)

EEC Calls In Expertise in 'Poultry War'

From Agency Dispatcher
BRUSSELS — The European Commission, faced with a British-French "poultry war," has called an urgent meeting of experts to discuss British moves to curb poultry imports, sources in the Europe-an Economic Community said Fri-

Britain's Ministry of Agriculture said Thursday it was imposing new regulations to control fowl pest, which EEC sources said would automatically ban imports from France and the Netherlands. Poultry producers in Britain had

protested that their market was being swamped by cheap foreign imports, particularly from France.

The "poultry war" coincides with a "wime war" between France and Italy proported by the property and Italy prompted by the anger of French winegrowers at cheap Italian imports. British officials have been following that dispute keenly.

Reaction by Italy

In Rome Thursday, Agriculture Minister Giuseppe Bartolomei said that Italy would take its wine dis-pute with France to Gaston Thorn. president of the commission.

"The 'wine war' no longer is controversy between Italy a France, but a major point of co tention between the community and France," the Christian Democrat minister said after meeting with Premier Giovanni Spadolini. In Brussels, a spokesman said

British curb on poultry to see whether it conflicted with EEC rules on free trade and had called a meeting of EEC veterinary experts for Tuesday to discuss it.

British Ágriculture Minister Peter Walker has ruled that Britain will ban imports of poultry, eggs and egg products from countries that do not apply the same strict rules as it is introducing to wipe out fowl pest.

Protest Expected

Although there has been no recent sharp increase in fowl pest, Mr. Walker said that Britain would order the slaughter of all poultry on farms where an outbreak was detected, at the same time banning vaccination, which is considered a potential hazard to consumers.

EEC sources said that imports from Ireland, Denmark and Sweden, where similar strict regulations are enforced, would not be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

2 Nations Recognize **El Salvador Leftists**

MEXICO CITY - The governments of Mexico and France announced Friday that they officially recognize a coalition of Salvadoran leftists as "a representative politi-cal force" to be dealt with in seeking an end to El Salvador's civil

In a document issued jointly here by the foreign ministries of Mexico and France, the countries said the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) of El Salvador should be recognized as a political force to be taken into account in the search for a political solution to the strife.

There are no settlement talks now under way in El Salvador. The military-civilian junta that the leftists seek to topple has the support of the United States in its plans that elections in 1982, not negotiations, will be the basis for

settling the civil strife. A spokesman for the Mexican Foreign Ministry said the statement was a political recognition of the opposition groups but does not imply a break with the government of El Salvador, a country for which Mexico provides oil at discount

"The Salvadoran people must initiate a process of political solution in which a new internal order will be established," the statement

said. The Mexican-French statement was sent to the UN Security Council to be distributed among its members, the Mexican Foreign Ministry said. The statement said

the result of a series of talks between Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda and his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, earlier this month.

The FDR is an umbrella organization that includes most of the non-Marxist groups that oppose the Salvadoran civilian-military government junta led by the Christian Democrats and presided over by Jose Napoleon Duarte. The FMLN includes four Marxist guerrilla groups and the Communist

The statement said the FDR and the FMLN are an alliance ready to assume its obligations and exercise the rights that derive from them. Therefore, it is legitimate that the alliance participate in the establishment of the mechanisms and negotiations needed for a political solution of the crisis,

Convictions Termed Unlikely

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) -The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Deane Hinton, said six National Guardsmen held in the Dec. 2 slaying of four U.S. churchwomen probably would not be convicted of the crimes by a Salvadoran

His remarks came as a judge recommended Thursday the release of another Salvadoran held in the murder of two American land reform experts last January, "I have concluded that it is not impossible that these six fellows will be found guilty in a civilian court for murder, but it's not probable in my judgment." he said.

PLO Is Said to Deploy Artillery

But Begin Plans No Action If Guns Stay Silent

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service

JERUSALEM - Prime Minister Menachem Begin has con-tended that Palestinian forces had deployed 18 Soviet-made artillery pieces in Lebanon since the cease-fire took effect July 24. but he said Israel would take no action against the batteries so long as they remain silent. A day after his meeting with

President Anwar Sadat in Egypt, Mr. Begin said in an interview that since the cease-fire the Lebanese have rebuilt bridges that had been destroyed by Israeli planes, and the Palestine Liberation Organization has moved new weapons and ammunition

So far, aerial photography has spotted 18 Soviet-built 130mm artillery pieces, some of them in range of Israel's northern town of Kiryat Shemona, which was hit hard during last month's shelling, he said.

Condition Cited

in a speech Thursday night to a delegation of the United Jewish Appeal, the prime minister. said the artillery pieces had been supplied directly by the Soviet

When Israel agreed to the C. Habib, the special American . Strip. Egypt had suspended the envoy to the Middle East, had talks after Israel enacted legisla-

been told it would do so on condition the PLO would not introduce additional heavy weapons.

"From this point of view it is a violation," the prime minister asserted. "He agreed with us that they shouldn't get heavy weapons." But asked if Israel would attack the new emplace-ments, he said, "No."

"As long as they are silent, we won't," he said. "If they should shoot, that is a different story. But as long as they don't shoot, we won't. As I said, we would like the cease-fire to go on indef-

On other issues, Mr. Begin expressed regret over the civilian deaths in the Israeli bombing of Beirut last month, calling them
"a tragedy," and chided the
Reagan administration for not sending Mr. Habib back to the region to pursue his effort to have Syria remove anti-aircraft missiles from eastern Lebanon. Israel has threatened to destroy the missiles if they are not with-

Mr. Begin also discussed his sessions with President Sadat, which lasted three hours over two days, saying they had been most significant for their agreement to resume negotiations on autonomy for Palestinian Arabs living under Israeli occupation cease-fire, Mr. Begin said, Philip in the West Bank and the Gaza

tion last year reaffirming its often-stated claim to all of Jerusalem as its capital, including the Arab sector captured from Jordan during the 1967

"If you have a difference of opinion," Mr. Begin said, "and admittedly we have a difference of opinion, and you negotiate, you may not reach an agreement. But if you don't negotiate, it is an objective impossibility to reach an agreement. It means do nothing. And that wasn't good at all.'

The Egyptian-Israeli differences center on Mr. Begin's nar-row definition of autonomy and his efforts to restrict the Palestinians', self-rule to municipal and administrative matters, while Mr. Sadat advocates broader powers - something the Israelis fear could evolve into an independent state. Mr. Begin reiterated his long-standing pledge to prevent the estab-lishment of such a state, which he said would develop into a So-

should therefore seize the oppor-

On the Lebanon issue, the

tunity and join the talks.

But at the same time, his chief autonomy negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, said on Israel radio that the autonomy plan would provide the Palesyou do, don't hurt civilians." tinians with "more than 80 percent of statebood," and that they



Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

prime minister made his strongest expression of regret to date over the civilian casualties caused when Israeli planes hit targets in a heavily populated Beirut neighborhood July 17, but defended the attack as decisive in leading to the cease-fire.

Haddad Called in

"I will not deny it," he said.
"There was a tragedy involved.
Civilians were hurt. This is not our method of fighting, as you know, since the underground times. And especially when I became prime minister, every offi-cer knows that I said, Whatever

Mr. Begin said he had once called in Maj. Saad Haddad, commander of the South Lebanese Christian Militia, which re-

ceives Israeli arms, and asked him to stop shelling the Lebanese towns of Tyre and Sidon. "People believe that we can give you orders," he quoted himself as telling Maj. Haddad. "We know you, and we cannot. We have influence with you, moral influence. But it is bad for your cause and for our cause." But in the case of Beirut, the

prime minister argued, the hardship of Israel's northern settlements, which were being hit day and night by artillery and rockets, gave him no choice. Another official said an invasion and occupation was contemplated but

Mr. Begin denied Lebanese claims that 300 civilians were killed in the bombing attack on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Japanese Prefer to Keep a Low Political Profile in Asia

hance productivity.

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service TOKYO - Japan and South Korea, neighbors that have not been on close terms in recent years, held their first high-level meeting since 1978 last week, but the conference was something less

than an outstanding success.
The Koreans asked for \$6 billion in economic aid from Japan to finance a five-year development plan that is due to start in 1982. The Japanese were offered a vastly expanded role in South Korea, if they chose it.

They did not; only small increases in the current aid of \$83 million a year are contemplated. Their decision to rebuff the aid request says a good deal about Japan today, not only in its relations with South Korea but in its foreign policy as a whole.

Since about the mid-1960s, when Japan's economic success began to have an impact abroad, many people concluded that this country had beaten its swords into plowshares and had turned its back on a militaristic past.

It was also widely assumed that it would be only a matter of time before Japan sought political influ-

an says in a new book.

British-French owners.

LONDON - During the Suez crisis of No-

vember, 1956, when Britain and France at-

tacked Egypt, President Dwight D. Eisen-

hower so distrusted Prime Minister Sir An-

thony Eden that he dealt only with British

Cabinet members behind his back, a histori-

A Biography," published Thursday by Allen Lane, that Eisenhower and U.S. Secretary of

State John Foster Dulles were bitterly op-

posed to the action against Egypt, by which

the British prime minister hoped to bring down President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who

had nationalized the Suez Canal from its

Eisenhower distrusted Eden because he

believed the prime minister had deceived

him about British intentions and had denied

David Carlton writes in "Anthony Eden:

of influence for Japan was not only Southeast Asia but also the much closer region of Northeast Asia including its former colonies. Taiwan and Korea.

That was not to be. The Japanese were cautious in seeking a role in Asia. When former Premier

Kakuei Tanaka visited Indonesia in 1974 and was met with big anti-Japanese demonstrations in Jakar-12, those in Tokyo who had urged a "low posture" in diplomacy felt

tional diplomacy" that was based on avoiding giving offense any-where. This policy produced suc-cess in export sales, so that when Japan was hit by the oil crisis of 1973, it was able to increase its exports by 50 percent in a year to help pay the mounting bill for oil

tributable simply to a quiet, lowkey neutralism. The dynamism of Japanese export industries was

bound to increase, given Japan's don its customary diplomacy. Fornomic power. An obvious sphere ability to foster technology obtained from the West and to en-

U.S. Pressures

But to a remarkable degree, Japan managed to avoid offending anyone. One reason, it was felt here, was that Japan spent little on its armed forces, thus offering no military threat to smaller Asian na-

Nor did the Japanese respond to urgings from Washington and later from China - after the signing of a peace treaty with Peking in the summer of 1978 — that they step up military spending. After the So-viet move into Afghanistan at the end of 1979 and the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, the pressures from Washington increased.

But there has been no appreciable response. The only power with which Japan has cool relations is the Soviet Union, largely because of the Russians' refusal to return four islands off Japan's northern island of Hokkaido that were seized at the end of World

Then came the South Koreans last week urging that Japan aban-

eign Minister Lho Shin Young asked his Japanese counterpart, Sunao Sonoda, to increase eco-nomic aid on the argument that Japan's security was heavily dependent on South Korea.

Mr. Lho arged the Japanese to recognize the threat to South Korea posed by President Kim Il Sung's regime in the North. The response in Tokyo was tantamount to deafness in diplomatic terms. The Japanese agreed to a mildly worded communique after the talks that said security in South Korea was a matter of mutual con-

The South Koreans were unhappy, and the Seoul press accused Ja-pan of "double-dealing diploma-

Cultural Ties

Japanese diplomats demurred Tokyo will increase economic aid to South Korea, they said. Cadets from South Korea's military academy will be invited to Japan. Cultural ties will be strengthened, and a center for Japanese studies will be opened at a major university in

But the Japanese are not moving

was burned in effigy in Scoul before a crowd estimated at 100,000. The occasion was a government-inspired protest against what was regarded as Japanese interference in South Korean affairs. The Japanese government had quietly pro-tested President Chun Doo Hwan's prosecution of the opposi-tion leader and dissident Kim Dae

But these problems are apparently not the chief basis for Japan's refusal to move closer to South Korea.

The Japanese no longer make an issue of the Kim case, at least not in public. What, then, lies behind their reserve toward South Korea when friends and allies — not least the United States — urge them to take a bigger role in Asia?

The best explanation is self-interest. Japan is doing perfectly well as things stand, so why rock the boat with foreign adventures?

Military Spending in Doubt TOKYO (UPI) -- Japan may

not grant the 7.5-percent increase in military outlays requested by its defense agency, the finance minister said Friday.

Michio Watanabe told foreign correspondents that the agency's request Thursday for a 2,580-billion yen (\$11.2 billion) budget for the fiscal year starting next April was a 7.5-percent increase of this year's spending "but the 7.5 per-cent is the ceiling."

"This does not actually mean that the budget that will be appro-priated for the defense agency will be 7.5 percent," he said.

Last year, Mr. Watanabe cut the igency's budget increase from the 9.7 percent requested to 7.6 percent, bringing protests from the Carter administration.

Reagan administration officials have not mentioned how much of an increase they would like to see, but they are known to be urging Japan to spend more on defense and are considered unlikely to be satisfied with even a 7.5-percent

Japan spends less than 1 percent of its gross national product on defense, compared to 5.5 percent for the United States and about 3 percent for NATO nations.

EEC Facing 'Poultry War'

(Continued from Page 1) affected, but imports from other

EEC countries and the United States would be. France is expected to protest the British move, which will close what had become a incrative market for

its poultry producers. EEC sources said the effect of French indignation had been weakened by its own refusal to lift a customs blockade against Italian

wine imports, despite pressure from the commission. In the latest row between Britain and France, British poultry farmers complained that state aid enables French producers to sell at low prices, leading to lost jobs and the closure of processing plants in

Britain. In Paris, French officials said they saw the British decision as a move to reduce competition just before the Christmas season. know that the Christmas turkey is

a sacred tradition in Britain," an official said. **Customer for Eggs**

French poultry industry officials said the British decision was unfounded.

France, which is the second largest exporter of poultry in the world, sold 4,500 metric tons to Britain last year, including 3,500 tons of turkeys.

Britain is also France's largest customer for eggs, taking 215 mil-lion of the 485 million France exported in 1980.

The dispute between the two wine producers was touched off earlier this month after France blocked shipments of Italian wine on grounds Italy was "dumping" its wine in France — selling below the production cost.

The French government said it will raise taxes on wines that are mixed with Italian wine, to provide new subsidies to French wine-

percent against the Deutsche mark since the start of the year. This has increased Bonn's military training bill by about \$16 million, since

cause of the U.S. air controllers The Canadian controllers say

Canadian Air Transportation Adence: "We believe the system is absolutely safe."

trollers differed in their interpretation of an investigation by 12 fact-finding teams after the controllers agreed on Aug. 12 to end a boycott of U.S. flights that had severely disrupted transatlantic air travel.

curred during the strike.

But the president of the controllers organization, William Robertson, said the teams found 48 substantial errors had been committed by U.S. controllers, mostly nonstriking supervisors and military personnel who took over from the

helping to prolong Germany's re-

inflation alone."

For the West German military, compounding the general budget problem has been the rise in the value of the dollar, up roughly 30

Canada Refuses to Suspend Justice Matthew Muli ruled, however, that Paul Nakwale Eksi, All Flights to and From U.S.

controllers to suspend flights to and from the United States be-

that U.S. skies are hazardous, but Walter McLeish, head of the

The government and the con-

The transport department said the teams found no danger in 42 incidents reported to have oc-

Mr. McLeish said he intended to meet with Mr. Robertson because

the union leader's statements "continue to cause public uncer-tainty, which is contrary to the spirit of the Aug. 12 agreement."

In Washington on Wednesday, a panel of experts for the National Transportation Safety Board began a check of aviation safety, but its chairman, James B. King, said the panel had not heard of any problems that would make flying

Roger Burgess-Webb, a spokes-man for the Canadian Airline Pilots Association, called the reque for an interruption in air traffic with the United States ridiculous and suggested that American air safety had become "a useful tool" in the Canadian union's contract negotiations with the government.

The union's contract expired in December, and controllers are working under a court injunction pending completion of an arbitra-

SYDNEY (UPI) - The Austra-



ANTI-NUCLEAR — Demonstrators in the town of Maki, 100 miles north of Tokyo, stars a protest Friday against the proposed construction of a nuclear reactor. About 8,000 km and leftist activists gathered before a building where a hearing on the issue is taking the

W. Germans Cut Some Military Exercises To Meet Tight Budget, U.S. Dollar Costs

Paso, Tex., and at the jet fighter

The NATO maneuvers in West

Germany are an annual series of

exercises that give allied troops a

chance to practice coordinated

military maneuvers. This year's

maneuvers, occurring next month.

will involve 71,000 soldiers, some

airlifted to Europe from bases in

Debate on Nuclear Arms

Schmidt's ruling Social Democrat-

ic Party has opened a countrywide

debate with representatives of

West Germany's growing peace

movement in an attempt to chan-

nel the controversy over nuclear

defense away from trends toward

In a keynote address Thursday

neutralism and anti-American

to the "Peace Forum," a meeting

held at party headquarters in

Bonn, Egon Bahr, a Socialist disar-

mament expert, defended NATO's

double-track decision of coupling

arms control talks with the Soviet

Union with a modernization of

BONN (NYT) - Chancellor

the United States.

center in Cottesmore, England.

By Bradley Graham Washington Post Service

BONN — West Germany's armed forces have cut back on some military exercises due to budget constraints and the high value of the U.S. dollar. But to avoid new friction with the Reagan administration over German defense spending, the Bonn military command decided this week not to pull any troops out of NATO's

major autumn exercises. Following a Defense Ministry cost-cutting session Thursday, army chief of staff Lt. Gen. Johannes Pöppel said that the annual maneuvers with Bonn's Western allies would not be cut, as some German papers quoting defense sources had speculated. But Gen. Pöppel said reductions would be made in some smaller exercises to help meet a shortfall of \$80 million in the Bonn defense budget

This is all very painfull," said the German general.

Meanwhile, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told a German television interviewer Thursday night that he believed President Reagan would be forced to reduce planned levels of U.S. defense spending as a result of American economic forecasts that are more pessimistic now than a few months ago.

"It looks as if the American budget deficit is going to be much larger than was originally intend-ed, and that, as a result, the American president intends to cut his defense budget," Mr. Schmidt said. The West German leader was apparently referring to reports of discussions at Mr. Reagan's ranch in Santa Barbara, Calif., between White House budget director Da-vid A. Stockman and Defense Sec-

retary Caspar W. Weinberger. The Bonn government was criticized by Mr. Weinberger last month when West Germany announced a tentative budget plan for 1982 that foresaw no real increase in defense spending in sharp contrest to Mr. Reagan's tar-

get of a 7-percent real increase in U.S. military spending. Mr. Schmidt put some of the blame for Bonn's cutbacks on high U.S. interest rates that have forced a tightening of West Germany's own credit markets and are seen as

Reductions Backed

Mr. Schmidt on Thursday night backed reductions in the American budget. "All in all," the chancellor said, "I am very concerned that America reduce its budget deficit, as indeed Germany has done. Otherwise, the U.S. central bank's high interest rates will be left to fight

West Germany must use dollars to pay for training its troops at the

Report Says Trudeau Allowed Spying on Frenck The Associated Press OTTAWA - Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau gave pe

dian Broadcasting Corp. has reported.

The CBC report followed a report by a government appointed of mission Tuesday on a four-year investigation of break-ins, mail open and other alleged illegal activities by the security service of the key

Canadian Mounted Police, the agency said to have mounted the repetitional anti-French spying operation. But the CBC said it had no evidence the mission was illegal The government-owned network did not name the sources for \$3 formation. Mr. Trudean's office and other Canadian officials had

U.K. Panel Urges New Gibraltar Initiative

Gibraltar, the British colony claimed by Spain, was urged by the Hor of Commons' Select Committee on Foreign Affairs in a report re-

The all-party committee said the dispute has "vexed relations beat."

Britain and Spain for more than two centuries." It said Britain are promise Spain that if Madrid fulfilled an April, 1980, agreement in the control of the contro border restrictions at the Rock, negotiations on the political fature

spective Spanish membership of the European Economic Comimproved prospects for ending the dispute. But it added that I would not hand over colony against the wishes of the 30,000 Gills

ans, mainly of Maltese descent and pro-British. The Spanish government welcomed the report, calling it "dispassionate and extensive" and that it reflected the Spanish position in many ways.

Hinckley Pleads Not Guilty in Reagan Attack

tent to stand trial

In a firm voice, Mr. Hinckley responded "not guilty" after count indictment was read to him as he stood before U.S. Dismit. Barrington D. Parker. The judge had ruled that Mr. Hinckley petent to participate in the arraignment, but he has not yet ruled in competency to stand trial.

Mr. Hinckley's attorney, Vincent J. Fuller, said in response to tion by the judge that he believed that Mr. Hinckley "is presently tent" to stand trial. He said Mr. Hinckley may plead not guity by of insanity, but he added that he needed more time to decide it. defense would be raised.

United Press International NEW YORK - A district attorney said Friday that an showed no evidence of trauma or violence in the death of McNell, whose brothers forced the resignation of CIA departs.

cal examiner, Dr. Elliott Gross, who performed the autopsy in Maine, said the death was due to "natural causes, shock head ultimately from a liver condition."

Mr. McNell, 41, died June 1 in a New York hospital a week brothers, Samuel and Thomas, told The Washington Post that had appeared had engaged in stock manipulation and other questionable practices. The two brothers disappeared in July with an entition in assets from their Triad Energy Corp.

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NEWS ANALYSIS

more than justified.

Japan practiced an "omnidirec-

Not all of this success was atsuch that exports were almost

Historian Says Eisenhower Distrusted Eden Over Suez any collusion with Israel, writes Mr. Carlton, a senior lecturer in history at North London Polytechnic, who says he drew the story from

He says that Eisenhower ignored Eden and his foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd, and worked secretly to repair the U.S.-British alliance, using Winthrop Aldrich, U.S. ambassador in London, as intermediary.

The Cabinet contacts were listed as Harold Macmillan, Lord Salisbury and R.A.

Butler, now Lord Butler. The three ministers were named by Mr. Aldrich in his recorded account of the period, deposited in the Dulles collection at Princeton University in New Jersey, Mr.

coming on key issues.

of the discussions.

than the press about the substance

Sadat 'Satisfied'

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (UPI)
--- President Sadat said Friday that

he was "satisfied" with the out-

come of his meeting with Prime

Minister Begin because it gave

"new momentum" to Israeli-Egyp-

tian peacemaking. Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin agreed

to resume the long-stalled Palestin-

ian autonomy negotiations late next month and speed up the nor-

malization of relations between their countries. "I am quite satis-

fied," Mr. Sadat said when asked

my talks and implement the sec-

ond part of Camp David. It means

we have given the peace process

(Continued from Page 1)

by infiltrating a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane...

"According to foreign reports, the U.S. Defense Department on Aug. 26 announced that the high-altitude reconnaissance plane of the U.S. Air Force SR-71 seemed

to be attacked by a North Korean

missile' above 'high seas,' ground-

nouncement did not directly

accuse the North Koreans of firing

at the plane, but said that "if a missile was launched, it could have

originated from any one of a num-

ber of missile sites in North Ko-

The Pentagon statement said that the SR-71 was on a routine

mission "in South Korean and in-

ternational air space" and that its crew reported sighting "a contrail and subsequent air burst several

The SR-71, which can fly at altitudes of 80,000 feet (24,266 meters) and speeds of 2,000 miles

(3,200 kilometers) an hour, is a successor to the U-2 spy plane.

Report on Air Base

tracted great attention in Japan and South Korea and dominated

front pages of Thursday's newspa-

pers in both countries. The Japan

Broadcasting Corp. reported that several SR-71s are based at Kade-

The U.S. Fifth Air Force declin-

ed comment on that report. But

Japanese television news showed film of an SR-71, a long, black, twin-engine plane, landing and taxiing on what it said was the

The Korean incident came a

week after two U.S. Navy F-14s

shot down two Soviet-built Libyan

Su-22s during naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra off Libya.

North Korea had recently complained of the U.S. reconnaissance

lights. A report Aug. 14 from Py-

ongyang claimed that SR-71s had

intruded into North Korean air-

space eight times since Aug. I. But

a U.S. military official replied,

The flight patterns are only over

na Air Base on Okinawa.

Kadena runway.

The Pentagon announcement at-

The original Pentagon an-

lessly slandering us."

North Korea

Statement

As quoted in the book, Mr. Aldrich said: "For the period between the attack on Egypt to the time Eden retired and Macmillan became prime minister, I would say that all important diplomatic exchanges in London between the United States and Great Britain took place between myself and those three members of the Cabinet Eden soon reached a point where he was incapable of assuming responsibility and it was perfectly obvious that he'd have to be supersed-

The Suez crisis finished Eden. He had snoceeded Sir Winston Churchill in 1955 and resigned in January, 1957, in the ruins of the

Suez affair and after suffering a breakdown. Mr. Macmillan then took over and Eden retired to obscurity. He was created Earl of Avon in 1961 and died in 1977.

U.S. Surprised by Sadat, Begin Agreement

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Reagan administration officials said this week that they were caught by surprise by the announcement that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel had agreed to resume

talks on Palestinian autonomy on Sept. 23 in Cairo. The officials, speaking privately, said with some indignation Thursday that there had been no advance consultation with the United States, which is a party to the talks. Moreover, the announce-

it impossible for Secretary of State earlier this month, Mr. Sadat told Alexander M. Haig Jr. to participate, the officials said.

Mr. Haig is scheduled to be in New York for previously scheduled talks with foreign ministers attending the regular UN General Assembly session.

Decision Welcomed Publicly, the State Department

welcomed the decision to continue the talks. There was intense curiosity, however, among Middle East-ern specialists in the administration on what led Mr. Sadat to agree to Mr. Begin's proposal for When he was in Washington

ment said the next round will be at an early resumption of the talks. the ministerial level and this made Polish Leaders, Solidarity

Set Talks on Press Saturday (Continued from Page 1) eight years, the official PAP news the charge was groundless because agency reported. management did not know about A spokesman for the U.S. Empassengers' luggage at the time of shipment. "The airline has no conbassy, who declined to be named, said Friday that the payments amounted to \$380.9 million. The trol over passenger luggage, but it spokesman said he did not know will demand that the authorities the amount of Poland's total debt responsible for this omission do

to the United States this year, and not let it happen again," the spokesman said. the news agency did not transmit a The twice-weekly service to Beirut would not be halted, the dollar figure either.
PAP said Thursday that under the agreement, "90 percent of these credits will be rescheduled spokesman said. There was no immediate union reaction. The next flight was due to leave Warsaw for for the years 1986-1989."

the weapons.

Spain Says Foods

Not Contaminated

Resters

that poisoned cooking oil which has killed more than 100 persons

in four months has not contaminated other food products.

The secretariat of state for con-

sumer affairs published a list of 15

brands of oil declared unfit for consumption and added that

"other products may be con-sumed." Unofficial lists of suspi-

cious products alleged to contain

toxic oil have been circulating

Commerce Ministry officials

said earlier that rapeseed oil treat-

ed for industrial use and sold

fraudulently might have found its

widely in Spain for weeks.

way into canned products.

MADRID - Spain said Friday

"The rescheduling of these pay-ments will considerably relieve Beirut on Saturday. In Beirut, sources said Lebanese pressure on the Polish balance of military judicial authorities were investigating the pistols' incident. payments," PAP said. But the sources said the authorities Poland's overall indebtedness to the West is estimated at between believed the consignment was a purely commercial deal rather than \$23 billion and \$26 billion depending on the exchange value of the dollar, with about 60 percent of a direct supply of arms to any political group. There was no indication so far as to who had ordered the amount owed to commercial

U.S., Poland Agree on Loans Earlier this year Poland, the United States and 14 other West-WARSAW (AP) - The United ern creditor nations agreed on States and Poland have signed an terms to reschedule about \$2.5 bilagreement to defer most loan payments due from the Communist government in 1981 for five to lion in Polish debts falling due this year. The agreement has to be rati-fied by each government, which

the United States did on Thursday. The Communist government is still negotiating with Western banks to delay payment of \$3.1 billion in debts due this year.

banks and 40 percent to govern-

Boyce Declines Food for 6th Day

The Associated Press SEATTLE - Convicted spy Christopher Boyce, recaptured last week after 19 months of freedom, refused solid food for a sixth day Thursday but took some liquid, a

federal marshal said. Robert Christman, chief deputy U.S. marshal, said Mr. Boyce had not eaten any solid food since his capture Aug. 21 in Port Angeles, Wash. Mr. Christman said he did not want to be specific about the liquid diet because Mr. Boyce reacts opposite to everything he

sees in the media." Mr. Boyce is being held in Everett, Wash, until a preliminary hearing next Thursday. He is charged with escape from federal prison at Lompoc, Calif., where he was serving a 40-year sentence for espionage. He was convicted in 1977 of selling U.S. satellite surveillance secrets to the Soviet Un-

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Just tell the taxi driver 'vank roo doe 100 Folkentrum Str. 9, Munich.

South Korea and international airspace. They don't go over North

PLO Artillery Said in Place American officials that he was reluctant to resume high-level auton-(Continued from Page 1) omy talks unless he was convinced

Beirut. Israeli intelligence put the figure at between 60 and 80, he that Israel would be more forth-Officials in Washington said they had not yet received any briefing from either Egypt or Israel and that they knew little more

The civilians were a tragedy, which I regret very much," he de-clared. "I say so openly, I never denied it. But we hit them so hard in that operation they were almost immobilized. I have a full list of the damage we did to them. I think that was the decisive reason why they accepted to cease hostilities. Believe me, there was no option. If

we wanted to stop it, there was no option. And we had to stop it. We had to stop it." He also expressed concern about the flagging diplomatic effort to remove Soviet-made, SAM-6 antiaircraft missiles deployed by Syria in April after Israeli jets shot down two Syrian helicopters that were

operating against Lebanese Chris-"I sent a letter to the secretary of state a week ago," the prime minister said, "and I asked him, for his opinion on the talks held Tuesday and Wednesday. "We have agreed to resume the autono-Mr. Secretary, where is Philip Habib? His mission was to remove the missiles. It's all right now there is a cessation of hostilities, but what about the missiles? That was

his mission. He should be here and remove the missiles. "We were prepared to destroy the missiles," Mr. Begin continued. We could have done so in two hours." He said that he had been

told "unofficially" that he would see Mr. Habib when he visits Washington next month. "I don't know why he didn't come back to the region," Mr. Begin said. "I didn't get any information from the United States about it. When I see him in two weeks time, then I will ask him: 'If you don't come, say something, your mandate is finished. We should

know whether you continue your efforts or discontinue them." Kenyan Laborer Found Guilty in Adamson Slaving

The Associated Press
NYERI, Kenya — A former employee of Joy Adamson was found guilty Friday of stabbing the conservationist to death in a camp where she was trying to rehabili-

tate leopards. a young Turkana tribesman whose age has been disputed, was a juve-nile when Mrs. Adamson was murdered on Jan. 3, 1980, which saved him from an automatic sentence of

death by hanging.
Justice Muli sentenced Mr. Ekai to detention "at the pleasure of the president " Justice Muli ruled that two confessions that Mr. Ekai later repudiated were truthful and made voluntarily. He rejected Mr. Ekai's claim that he was tortured by the police and forced to sign state-

Peking Said Suffering From Water Shortage

PEKING - Peking is suffering its worst water shortage in 32 years, caused by two years of drought and over-use of underground supplies, the Peking daily newspaper said Friday. The underground water level is two or three meters (yards) lower

than last year, the newspaper said. Authorities were reported to be taking emergency measures, but so far these apparently have been confined to rationing water to the city's main industrial users.

From Agency Dispatcher
OTTAWA — The Canadian government on Friday rejected a request by the country's air traffic

ministration, said at a news confer-

12,000 striking controllers.

Jobs in Australia

lian government is considering hiring dismissed American air traffic controllers to fill an acute shortage here. The Sydney Morning Herald

U.S. nuclear arms in Europe a to U.S. army's missile school in El security.

Mr. Bahr warned the delega-from scores of citizens' initials church groups and peace orga tions, against harboring the Ja tastic illusion" of West German leaving the Western allie striking out on its own slow course of neutrality. More than 100 political

church leaders, scholars and a perts took part in the one-day or ference staged by the party in first of a series of similar disa-sions scheduled in the next in weeks at the country's amortise and industrial centers. Mr. Schmidt and party led Willy Brandt, both on vacation stayed away from Thursday's

Europeans Criticize U.S. COPENHAGEN (AP) - 22 resentatives of Social Democratic in five northern European in tries said Friday that the decision

of the United States to menta

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

New Zealand Court Refuses to Halt Rugby Mack

Friday against a move by Wellington residents to stop this wellington second rugby match between New Zealand and the South African ational team, the Springboks. Fifty-five residents who live near Wellington's athletic mak, site of

United Press International

Saturday's match, sought an injunction against the New Zeilass web-board, claiming they would suffer damage to their property by and the protesters. But Chief Justice Sir Ronald Davidson said the sudem presented by the residents fell short of reasonable certainty of date Protest groups opposing the Springboks' two-month, 16-page because of South Africa's apartheid policy said they expect in to 11/10 supporters. Organizers of two anti-tour groups have promised at a set

effort, including an invasion of the playing field, to stop the match.

security officers to spy on French diplomats in Canada in 1970 because of fears that French agents were financing Quebec separatists, the Canada in 1970 because of fears that French agents were financing Quebec separatists,

comment on the report. In Paris, a spokesman said the French som ment did not know whether the report was true.

From Agency Dispatches LONDON - A new attempt to solve the Anglo-Spanish dispute

Gibraltar would start immediately. The committee said it considered that both the agreement said

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — John W. Hinckley Jr. pleaded not guilty Food charges of shooting President Reagan and three others, and his attempt to stand provide the 26-year-old defendant was the control of the contro

Autopsy Shows No Violence in McNell's Deuts

John Santucci, district attorney for the borough of Queen investigation into Mr. McNell's death was closed. The city co

and the second second

Brown's Popularity Drops in California Poll

Fruit Fly Crisis Said to Hurt Plans to Seek U.S. Senate Seat, But Supporters See Comeback in Next Year's Political Fray

By Jay Mathews and Katharine MacDonald

Washington Post Service LOS ANGELES — California Gov. Eduand G. Brown Jr.'s popularity has plummeted in the wake of the Mediterranean fruit fly crisis, just as he attempts a difficult jump to the U.S. Sen-

Mervin Field's California poli shows that 60 percent of a sam-ple of 1,018 voters disapprove of Mr. Brown's handling of the spreading Mediterranean fly infestation. His overall job rating has dropped sharply, with 40 percent calling his performance poor or very poor," only 26 percent "good or excellent" and 37 percent "foir"

At age 43, Mr. Brown is finishing a second controversial term as governor and preparing to run next year for the U.S. Senate seat now held by a Re-publican, S.I. Hayakawa. Mr. Brown will face stiff Republican opposition, if not from Mr. Hayakawa then from any of a number of younger and more vigorous California Republicans set to challenge the 75-year-old

- S-12 (34)

Mr. Brown will probably also be opposed in the Democratic

Brown's Critics

His critics, found in great numbers among professional politicians and journalists in California, have noted with some heat his flip-flops on state tax-cutting measures, his feeble 1980 presidential campaign and, finally, his apparent hesitation to attack from the air what has

Berets' Role

NEW YORK - Edwin P. Wil-

son, a former CIA agent who was

indicted last year on charges of illegally exporting explosives to Li-bya, has characterized as "an abso-

lute lie" allegations that the Green

Berets he recruited were used to

The New York Times, citing in-

formation from U.S. government investigators, reported recently that Mr. Wilson had set up the ter-

rorist operation in a deal closed in

1976 with the Libyan leader, Col.

Moamer Qadhafi. Mr. Wilson, in an interview

broadcast Thursday with ABC News in Tripoli, Libya, said he re-

cruited Green Berets but that they were used to teach "low-level"

army tactics. Four former Green

Berets he hired are still working in Libya, Mr. Wilson said.

The explosive timers he supplied to Libya, he said, were "meant to be used harmlessly" in the training

The Times had reported that the

involvement of Green Berets in Li-

byan training operations began on July 21, 1977, when Luke F.

Thompson, then a Special Forces

master sergeant, was recruited by a man who identified himself as Pa-

cruit several other Green Berets.

said he had thought at first that

they were to infiltrate Libya and

that the project had been approved

television interview to Sgt. Thomp-

son's statements. "I would have to

say to his face he's a loudmouth, a

liar and we are well rid of him,"
Mr. Wilson said. "First of all, I
don't think this country [Libya] is
training any terrorists, let alone

He said that a Swiss company,

the Green Berets training them."

which he declined to identify,

hired the Green Berets "on behalf

of the Libyan government to do

low-level training of their — ah —

military people ... squad instruc-

tion on fire maneuver just advising at a very basic level."

The CIA revealed in Washing-

ton on Wednesday that two agents who had been fired in 1977 for

"lack of professionalism and judg-

ment" had been dismissed for aid-

ing Mr. Wilson in his dealings with

the Libyans. The CIA spokesman, Dale Peterson, did not name the two agents, but other law enforce-

ment sources identified them as

Patry Loomis and William

Police in Spain Quell

Riot in Madrid Prison

MADRID — Armed police quelled a riot by about 300 de-tainees in Madrid's main jail on

Friday, prison officials said. The

detainees barricaded themselves in

a wing for young criminals, set a

workshop ablaze, burned mat-

tresses and broke windows. One

and officials said they feared the

not might be a cover for a mass

escape. On Thursday, officials said

they had discovered a 20-meter

(65-foot) tunnel in the prison and

that this led to the transfer of 104

alleged Basque separatist guerrillas

to a prison in southern Spain.

Police cordoned off the prison

warder was injured.

Mr. Wilson responded in the

Sgt. Thompson, who was to re-

of military forces.

try Loomis.

by the CIA.

train terrorists in that country.

In Libya

Is Denied

now become a serious threat to the state's agricultural industry. In April, 1980, Mr. Brown's poil ratings were even lower than they are now, apparently because of voter resentment at

his frequent absences from the state pursuing presidential ambi-tions. Mr. Field's California poll gave him then a 47 percent "poor or very poor" overall job rating with only 24 percent rat-ing him "good or excellent."

By last October, however, Mr. Brown had so carefully restored his image of a businesslike gov-ernor and so reduced himself as a target for criticism that his "good to excellent" rating was up to 32 percent and his "poor or very poor" rating down to 32

Goldwater Is Likely Foe

"Everybody is overlooking the fact that here you are looking at one of the best politicians on his feet in the United States, and in 1982 it will just be him against some dopey Republican, said Lu Haas, 64, a respected veteran of California politics whom Mr. Brown hired to repair his

The Republican most likely to face Mr. Brown in the Senate race is Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr., Republican of California, who has yet to build a state reputa-tion as a dynamic and creative leader despite his good standing in Republican circles.

Like Mr. Brown, who is the son of a former California gover-nor, Edmund G. Brown, Rep. Goldwater enjoyed the early ad-vantages of bearing the name of his father, the senator and 1964 Republican presidential candi-

they were hunting.

1 of 2 Safes on the Andrea Doria

Is Brought to Surface by Divers

NEW YORK - Divers expecting to recover at least a million

dollars in cash and valuables from the sunken Andrea Doria off

Nantucket Island have brought to the surface one of the two safes

it broadcasts a documentary it is producing that is to examine why

the Italian ocean liner sank. It had been reputed to be virtually

unsinkable, even in a severe accident, but 11 hours after a collision

with the Swedish ocean liner Stockholm on July 25, 1956, the

Andrea Doria foundered in 225 feet of water about 45 miles (72 kilometers) off Nantucket, with the loss of 51 lives.

of salt water to preserve it," Kenneth Wilkerson, captain of the

support ship Sea Level 11, said Friday in a radio-telephone inter-

view. He said that the safe, which had been used by the Bank of

Rome branch office on the ship, was "in pretty good shape."

The expedition is being led by Peter Gimbel, a filmmaker and

department store heir. Capt. Wilkerson said that the expedition

leaders would open the safe on live television after the documentary is broadcast. "We don't know what's inside, and we really don't

The Bank of Rome safe, measuring about 3 feet by 5 feet by 2

feet, was found Wednesday on the foyer deck. Divers were still seeking the purser's safe, believed to be on the same deck. The two

sales are believed to contain between \$1 million and \$4 million in

Experts have differed on whether the Gimbel expedition would

ing trouble in the orchards then. It was called Brown rot.' "This was an apparent reference to Mr.

Brown and Mr. Brown's father,

who was the incumbent Mr.

Reagan defeated in the governor's

Asked about funding for the spraying program, Mr. Reagan said: "It is a very serious problem, and maybe the problem was we didn't spend the money soon

Gov. Brown recently ordered aerial spraying, but only after the

U.S. government pressed him to

premature news accounts of deci-

sions on the MX system. Asked to

describe his biggest surprise since

"The leaks. It's gotten so I address some things in the Cabinet meetings to the chandelier. I'm

sure it must have a microphone in

sion and we're reading in the paper what the decision is supposed to

To resounding applause, Mr. Reagan added: "I guess the other surprise is to tell you the truth, af-

ter all the horror stories about the

job I'm kind of enjoying myself."

government would spend it."

Afternoon Paper

NEW YORK - The final issue

of the Daily News Tonight hit the

stands Friday, one year after the

News began its afternoon edition as a challenge to the Rupert Mur-

The Daily News, which sells 1.3 million copies each morning, still

has the largest circulation of any

single-city daily in the country. But the paper had a circulation of 2

million a decade ago before Mr.

Murdoch, an Australian publish-

ine magnate, bought the Post and

began boosting its circulation with

emphasis on human interest and

Times in the morning market, the

News decided to challenge

Competing with The New York

doch's New York Post

personality stories.

Folds in N.Y.C.

We haven't even made a deci-

taking office, he said:

Mr. Reagan complained about

race of 1966.

enough

be allowed to keep what is found aboard the Andrea Doria.

Reagan Tells Supporters

MX Project Will Proceed

By Jay Mathews

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — President Reagan, asked about placement of the MX missile, told

cheering Republicans at a fund-ra-

iser, "I don't know where we're

going to put it, but we're going to

gathering Thursday night, quickly followed that by saying "a decision" has not been made yet" on options for basing the missile.

Mr. Reagan, who has become fond of these quick give-and-take sessions with admirers, seemed to

be in an expansive mood after an-

other week at his mountaintop

ranch. The \$250-a-plate reception was held at an estate in northern

In other comments, Mr. Reagan

sniped at the Federal Reserve Sys-

tem for maintaining high interest rates, reminisced about the gold standard and needled Edmund G.

Brown Jr., the governor of California and a Democrat, for his handling of the Mediterranean fruit

Rates Are 'Hurting'

1,200 identified herself as a real es-

tate agent and asked about high in-

terest rates, Mr. Reagan said: "The

Federal Reserve System is inde-

pendent, and they are hurting us in what we are trying to do as much as they are hurting everyone else." The president said consumers

must suffer high rates as long as

the U.S. government borrows heavily to finance a large deficit,

but said that he hoped rates would be coming down before the end

After the session, Larry Speakes,

the deputy White House press sec-retary, emphasized that Mr. Reagan's remarks should be inter-

preted as criticism of interes: rates,

Another questioner asked if in-

terest rates might come down to 3

percent if the United States re named to the gold standard.

Mr. Reagan said he was "old enough to remember" when infla-

tion was at 3 percent and "we were

on the gold standard." Then he quickly added, "I don't have the answer to that," and noted that a

commission was studying possible effects of a return to basing paper

Brown Is Criticized

Referring to the fruit fly crisis,

Mr. Reagan said: "I remember when I was running for governor

the first time, and they were hav-

currency firmly on gold.

not the Federal Reserve.

When a woman in the crowd of

Santa Barbara.

fly crisis.

of the year

The president, speaking at the

care that much," he said. "The basic project is the film."

We have the safe up here on board covered, soaking in a tank

The salvage team does not plan to open the safe, however, until

date. Unlike Mr. Brown, Rep. Goldwater has yet to add much to that identity in the public mind, although he also does not suffer as much as Mr. Brown apparently does from a recurring

negative image. The last Field poll in April on the upcoming Senate race showed Mr. Brown beating Rep. Goldwater 49 percent to 42 percent and beating Sen. Hayakawa 60 percent to 31 percent, Another potential Republican candi-date, Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, bested Mr. Brown 48 percent to 44 percent in the trial heat, although the congressman's chances of surviving a primary are considered weak.

Still, Mr. Brown's political problems are so great and Rep. Goldwater and Sen. Hayakawa's strength so uncertain that another strong Republican, San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson, has just switched from the race for governor to the Senate race.

Criticism Called Unfair

On the Mediterranean fruit fly issue, Mr. Brown insists that he has been unfairly criticized and that his hesitation to order aerial spraying did not affect the spraying schedule because the belicopters were not even ready at the time

Mr. Brown had briefly resisted in July ordering the spraying to begin in the populous penin-sula south of San Francisco where the first Mediterranean fruit fly larvae were found, be-cause, he said, some scientists were not sure the pesticide Malathion was entirely safe to humans. Also, Mr. Brown cited

the opposition of mayors and county supervisors in the area.

State and federal experts had also believed a limited campaign that did not involve widespread aerial spraying would be effec-tive against the fruit fly. But after the campaign got under way and new larvae were found, Mr. Brown reversed himself and ordered the spraying to begin. However, his hesitation has made him the villain to Califorma farmers and others appalled at the insect's rapid spread to other parts of the state.

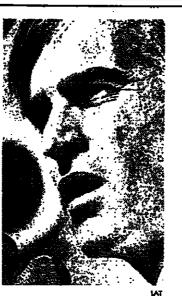
The most eager Democrat to challenge Mr. Brown in the primary next year is Daniel K. Whitehurst, 32, mayor of the San Joaquin city of Fresno where Mr. Brown's fruit fly critics are numerous.

'Gut Instincts'

The latest polls, Mr. Whitehurst said, "confirm the gut instincts I've had for some time that most Democrats and most Californians are ready for an alternative to Gov. Brown. As important as I think the Medfly problem is, my own feeling is that he was in this kind of trouble before the Medfly became an

Before the crisis, Mr. Brown had been bothered by an investigation of alleged improper use of state computers by his aides to compile lists of campaign sup-

The investigation closed with no criminal charges. At greater issue has been Mr. Brown's effort to be all things to all men, opposing the tax-cutting Proposition 13, then embracing it the



Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.

minute voters approved it, addressing anti-nuclear activists but promising firm action against any demonstrations to blockade the controversial Diablo Canyon nuclear plant.

Mr. Goldwater said: "My personal feeling is that Jerry Brown's time has come. He's been in office for six years and has done some good things, but by and large he's not been that great for the state...He can try to maneuver out of this fruit fly situation but I'm going to hold him accountable."

All Mr. Brown needs for a comeback, said Michael Roos, the Democratic majority leader of the state assembly, is a "context," a real campaign where identified opponents "start sniping at him and he gets out and starts fighting back." Mr. Haas, a former aide to

Mr. Brown's father, came out of retirement to help the younger Mr. Brown recover. Mr. Haas calls the polls "sort of moody...Jerry is not what you'd call a lovable politician..., but one-on-one, head-to-head, I don't think there is anybody who can touch him."

Carter Says China Leaders Are Reassured on U.S. Ties

By James Sterba New York Times Service

PEKING — After months of worrisome "deviation," the Reagan administration appears to have succeeded in reassuring Pe-king that it will abide by commitments made when China and the United States normalized diplomatic relations, former President

Jimmy Carter said Friday.

After three days of talks, Mr.

Carter said he found Peking's leaders totally committed to deepening U.S. Chinese relations and reassured by a succession of prominent U.S. visitors, including Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., that Mr. Reagan intended to adhere to agreements made during the Carter administration.

The former president, who is on a 10-day visit here, flew Friday to Xian to visit ruins of the Qin dynasty, where thousands of clay soldiers and horses are being unearthed around the tomb of Emperor Qin Shi Huang, who died in B.C. 210. When his vice president, Walter F. Mondale, visited the site in 1979, some Chinese explained that it was an early example of Chinese human rights because Emperior Oin ordered the burial of clay statues instead of the live soldiers they represented.

No Doubts Detected

At an airport news conference Friday, Mr. Carter said: "I have not detected among the Chinese leaders any quandary about the Reagan policy because, apparently, Secretary Haig explained it

pretty well." Thursday, the deputy chairman of the Communist Party, Xiaoping Deng, China's most powerful leader, said he hoped U.S.-Chinese relations would continue to develop "instead of stagnating." Asked if the latter had or could happen, Carter said: "I think stagna-

tion is too strong a word."

He added: "During the campaign in 1980 and perhaps early in 1981, there seemed to be a deviation from the normalization commitments. But my own assessment now is that the policy of the present administration is compatible with the agreement consummated between me and Deng Xisoping at the time of normalization."

During the normalization talks, Mr. Carter said, China opposed further U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, but agreed to proceed with normalization clearly understanding that the United States intended to continue "prudent" supplies of de-fensive arms to the island. The He said he wanted 1982 to be "the year of the elephant." Supporters cheered as he said that his U.S. side understood, he said, that China would attempt to resolve its differences with Tarwan "peacefully and with patience."

budget cuts in the next three years would leave "more than \$38.5 bil-My own belief is that we should still be patient and that any hon in the hands of the people of arms sales to Taiwan should cer-California to spend as they would spend it rather than as the federal tainly not pose any threat what-soever to the mainland," he said.

Taiwan's Resolve

Mr. Carter said no time limit was set on such arms supplies. Chinese officials have objected to such sales not because they threaten the mainland, but because they tend to barden the resolve of Taiwan's rulers against any rapprochement with the mainland.

While they protested only mildly about arms deliveries to Taiwan during Mr. Carter's term in the White House, Chinese officials have authorized angry press reaction at the mere suggestion of such continued sales by President

Hong Kong Population

HONG KONG -- Hong Kong's estimated population in June this year stood at 5,154,100, up 0.7 percent from December last year, the Census and Statistics Department announced Friday.

Some diplomats in Peking believe the protests have been designed for home political con-sumption and to signal the White House that domestic sensitivities would not allow Mr. Deng to feebly accept new arms deliveries to Taiwan after Mr. Reagan's cam-

paign rhetoric which put the deputy chairman on edge with his crit-Candidate Reagan's statements about restoring official relations with Taiwan, forced Chinese leaders to discuss and air normaliza-tion commitments and debate the possible effects of the Taiwan Relations Act, passed by Congress to govern unofficial relations between the United States and Taiwan, Before Mr. Reagan declared the act to be "the law of the

land" in the United States, Peking

officials paid little attention to it.

tary supplies to Pakistan. to countries unwilling to give

Malaysian Island Adjusts To Influx of 'Boat People'

By Henry Kamm

island off the coast of eastern Malaysia became a symbol of the magnitude of the problem and the depth of the refugees' misery.

no more than a steep hill plunging into the sea except on the side facing the mainland, which afforded a narrow strip of barren land on which people could put up ramshackle shelters of branches, packing cases and plastic sheeting. By mid-1979, more than 40,000 refugees were crowded together in pov-

Malaysia was also deeply worried that the flow would never stop and that the United States and other nations would be unwilling

The refugees lived without toilets, with few wells — and those yielding water unfit to drink —

The refugees felt neglected and cut off, even from mail. Their numbers continued to mount, and few left for new homes. Their leaders and refugee officials feared that the intensely crowded and unsanitary conditions, combined with a low state of nutrition, exposed them to a grave risk of epi-

In July, 1979, the turning point came. News coverage of the huge exodus, which was provoked by Vietnam's expulsion of its Chinese minority, increased international pressure both against the Hanoi government and on Western governments to raise their refugee quotas. That month, President Jimmy Carter doubled the American quota to 168,000 Indochinese a year, and a UN-sponsored international conference extracted an implicit Vietnamese assurance that

2 U.S. Diplomats Go to Pakistan To Discuss Arms Aid, Afghanistan credible assurances that they are

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — As Nikolai P. Firyubin, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, ended a twoday visit here Thursday and flew to New Delhi, two U.S. missions were arriving for talks on economic aid and the fighting in Afghani-

At the same time, the Pakistani government denied news accounts that it had rejected an Afghan proposal for peace talks and there was a report that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India had declined a Soviet invitation to visit Moscow.

What has brought urgency to the movement is a scheduled de-bate in the U.S. Congress next month on ways to augment de-liveries of advanced weapons to Pakistan. In addition, the issue of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is on the agenda of the coming session of the UN General Assembly.

As Mr. Firyubin left, a state-ment said his talks with Foreign Ministry officials had centered on Soviet-Pakistani relations, General Assembly agenda and the international situation. Pakistani officials had little to say on the tone of the talks, but they were eager not to appear confrontational.

"We in Pakistan attach the greatest importance to our relations with the Soviet Union," said a government spokesman. "We desire to build our ties on the basis of friendship, cooperation and mutu-al trust." He added that reports of the rejection of an Afghan peace imitiative were "misleading and tendentious.'

The Afghan initiative, timed to coincide with the Soviet official's visit here, waived prior objections to Pakistani insistence that any talks must include Iran. Having denied reports of rejecting the package, Pakistan's official posi-tion is that it is awaiting a text to study the proposal.

Privately, well-placed Pakistanis say there is no likelihood of a breakthrough, either on a formula for talks on Afghanistan or on altering Pakistan's aloof posture toward Moscow. Some sources say Pakistan is seeking greater flexibility. Opening channels for talks with the Soviet Union is said to enhance Pakistan's claim to no-nalignment. Diplomats also suggested that by hinting at accom-modation with Moscow, Pakistan is reinforcing its message to Wash-

That message is simple. It asks that the U.S. government do whatever it must to gain the congressional approval required for restoring economic aid and selling mili-

There are essentially two packages. The first, involving \$3.2 billion of military sales credits and economic assistance, requires mod-ification of the so-called Glean amendment, which bars such aid

first half of 1979. The meticulous

thirds in the United States.

south of here.

their new countries.

bakers, cooks and seamstresses.

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New York Times Service
PULAU BIDONG, Malaysia —
At the height of the outflow of
"boat people" from Vietnam, this

Pulau Bidong is a barren island, erty here — and giving thanks that they had reached safety.

The Malaysian government's capacity to handle the refugees was outstripped by the onrush of people, who were mainly ethnic Chinese. And in this conservative Malay region, in which there had been a delicate racial balance between Malays and ethnic Chinese, the government was hard put to protect the refugees from local

to take in so many refugees.

Medicine Scarce

and with their food supply dependent on deliveries by boats that would sometimes not brave the choppy seas. There were more than 80 refugee doctors at one time, but medicine and equipment was

the outflow would stop. Today, Pulau Bidong shelters fewer than 9,000 refugees, or about half the monthly arrival rate in the not trying to obtain nuclear arms. To bypass this roadblock, the Reagan administration is pressing

for congressional action to bring the amendment in line with the Symington amendment, which permits such sales if the president declares them to be in the national

interest. Debate on the administration proposal is to begin next month in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Pakistan is watching closely and pushing for passage. In New Delhi, where the government has expressed fears that the arms could be used against India, a diplomatic effort is being made to thwart passage or at least to limit

the ultimate arms package. The second package at issue is direct cash sales of military equipment. Cash sales are not linked to the issue of potential nuclear arming, but, in view of the money involved, perhaps \$750 million, they can be blocked if both houses of Congress vote to do so within 30 days after the president approves

The military shopping list in both packages has not fully been decided on by the Pakistanis, though they have pressed for early delivery of F-16 jet fighters. This plane is worrisome to the Indians, who contend it is a generation ahead of any plane in the larger

Indian Air Force. Within the last week, the Indians announced the acquisition of Soviet MiG-25 fighters, which are at least equal to the F-16s, and have talked with a French delegation about purchasing the latest Mirages. Meanwhile, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said Monday during a visit to New Delhi that the sale of jets and other arms to Pakistan did not pose a threat to India. Mrs. Gandhi disagreed.

Scheduled to arrive here Friday, Mrs. Kirkpatrick will tour Afghan refugee camps after discussions with Pakistani officials. The head of the other U.S. delegation, M. Peter McPherson, head of the Agency for International Development, visited a camp Thursday.

Mr. McPherson is holding talks about the economic package to be put together if Congress eliminates the limitation related to Pakistan's nuclear weapons quest. Before he left Washington, he was quoted as saying: "It is a little delicate. I am going to Pakistan and may talk out something that Congress has not yet approved."

The final flourish in the diplo matic choreography involved Mr. Firyubin's departure for New Delhi. He had not been scheduled to go there, and there was no explanation for the detour.

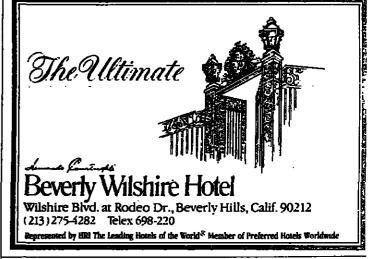
Afghan Rebels Reject Talks

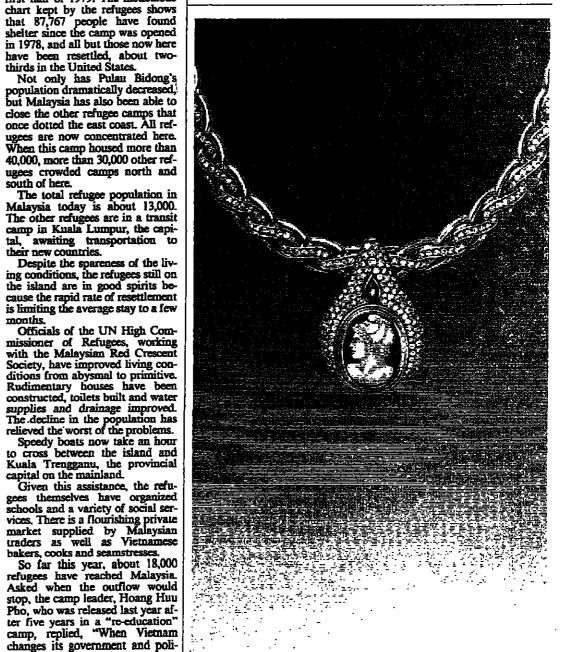
NEW DELHI (AP) - Rebel groups within Afghanistan have branded as unchanged and unacceptable the recent proposals from Moscow and Kabul aimed at opening talks with neighboring countries on ending the Soviet mil-itary presence in their country, according to a report reaching here

A dozen insurgent groups opera-ting in and around Kabul have denounced the overtures in leaflets clandestinely circulated in the Af-ghan capital, saying, "there is no difference between this proposal and one issued months ago.

The leaflets objected that Kabul and Moscow were demanding negotiations that would confer formal recognition of President Babrak Karmal's Afghan govern-ment, which they said "is imposed on the people of Afghanistan by the Russians."







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ROMA NEW YORK GENEVE PARIS

ALFRED ERNER a prominent lawyer Membre of Ber Association in Bucarest and Jerusalem. Founder and promotes of the plywood industry in various countries in Europe and Middle Enst. has passed away after a long filmeis in Paris at the age of 74.

DEATH NOTICE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Page 4 Samrday-Sunday, August 29-30, 1981 *

Equal-Time in Poland

Solidarity, which began life as an incipient trade union a year ago in a Gdansk shipyard, has turned into a broadly based and powerful force for social and political change. Its struggles are no longer the basic battles of workers for higher wages and better working conditions. Solidarity is fighting for control of the workplace, with all that implies for control of the economy: it is fighting for democratization of the political process at the local and national levels, and it is fighting for the abolition of censorship and the end of government control of the media.

With Solidarity's first national congress scheduled to begin Sept. 5, it is the last item that has come into sharpest focus. The union, which we continue to call it for lack of a better description, seems determined to prevent the government media from distorting Solidarity's accomplishments and aspirations. To do that, Solidarity is demanding editorial control of newspaper, radio and television coverage of the congress.

In other national contexts that would seem a high-handed request — rather like the Democratic Party, or the AFL-CIO, demanding the right to decide what may and may not be published about their deliberations. Imagine the hue and cry in the United States should such an unlikely event occur. But Poland is not the United States. Things have changed, but not so much that Solidarity is wrong to fear that the government-controlled

press would give it something less than a fair shake.

Nevertheless, Solidarity is treading on dangerous ground. It is telling the Polish people, trust us, we will tell you the whole truth about ourselves. That is a lot to ask, even for an organization that has earned as much respect and good will from the people as Solidarity has. The union, after all, has factions. There will be disagreements about how to proceed in key areas such as worker self-management. There are bound to be clashes over the proper relationship between the union and the government. Like any political body, Solidarity will want to keep some of this to itself. In fact, a Solidarity official said the leadership would oppose live television coverage of the congress. The government media, on the other hand, would be delighted to report it.

There is an alternative that is better than letting Solidarity be the sole arbiter of what is and what is not printed or broadcast. Solidarity should provide its own coverage, to be distributed along with the government's coverage. It should ask for access to government printing and broadcasting facilities to present its version of the proceedings on an equal-time, equal-space basis. Then the Polish people will be able to decide for themselves what to believe. And Solidarity will not be vulnerable to charges of hiding the truth and muzzling the media.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Noose Loosens

For August, the weather is good and so is the news. To recognize how good, one need only think back two summers:

Jimmy Carter, shaken, came down from Camp David to lay out new energy policies. The public was angry and agitated about gasoline. People were getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning to wait in service station lines. Tempers exploded; one California driver in a gas line supposedly threatened a pregnant woman at gunpoint. And there were mutterings about larger violence. Some said America should consider the possibility of seizing Arab oilfields. We all were learning, in the most personal ways, how tight was the noose - how dependent the United States is on imported oil.

Already, those concerns seem nearly antique. Gasoline shortage? Today there is a worldwide oil glut. Cracks are opening in OPEC. Nigeria has just announced a \$4-abarrel price reduction, the biggest ever by a member of the cartel, and no one would be very surprised if other producers soon offered similar cuts.

For all the rash talk then about military action, the new climate has come about because of a far more effective and responsible weapon; conservation. When something suddenly costs much more, people find ways to use less of it - which is why Mr. Carter deserves credit for ordaining the decontrol of oil prices, and why Ronald Reagan does too, for speeding it up.

Consumers in the United States, and worldwide, are using much less oil. In August, 1979, the United States was importing about 8.5 million barrels of oil a day, and Mr. Carter insisted the figure would never go that high again.

Sure enough, this month, the figure is 5.2 million barrels. Not only is that a drop of 39 percent in two years; it means that this year, at current prices, the United States will have to send about \$40 billion less to foreign pro-

There has been similar conservation around the world. In 1979, all the OPEC countries were exporting about 31 million barrels a day. Now they are exporting only a bit more than 21 million. With that much surplus capacity, the world can breathe a little easier about the potentially strangling effects of another crisis like the revolution in

This is not all unrelieved good news. The rapid drop in the U.S. demand for imported oil is partly attributable to the sluggish growth of the economy. Though the oil glut we will remain vulnerable, in a geographical sense, as long as half of the world's petroleum comes from the Gulf.

The energy crisis is far from over; there is no reason to feel triumphant. But for once, for the moment, it is possible to feel good.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Health Records

Government health agencies now can, and do, keep detailed health records of millions of Americans. By means of computers and microfilm, information including cause of death, occupational exposures, diet, drug use, reproductive history and so forth, can be stored on a scale unthinkable until now. There are huge listings for cancer and occupational disease, and there is now a U.S. National Death Index. This mass of information can be a researcher's gold mine. But the existence of the files also poses ethical and legal questions that have not been resolved.

The particular advantage of such data is that it can pinpoint answers before anyone knows how to ask the right questions. Asbestos, for instance, was found to be the cause of disabling lung disease through the study of this kind of information, rather than through the study of the condition itself. As in this case, or in the case of most cancers, if the biological causes of a disease are unknown, or if there is a long latent period between exposure to the disease-causing agent and appearance of the disease, such data banks can be the only way to uncover the link between a disease and its cause.

These medical records are thus a powerful tool whose potential has only just begun to be tapped. But their existence may also impose ethical responsibilities beyond - and often in conflict with — those associated with medical research. If a particular chemical or type of behavior is found to be hazardous. must those whose names are in a file be informed? What if the connection is only tentative, or if there is nothing the individual can do about it except to worry? Is it doing anyone a favor to provide such information, especially when stress itself is known to be a

powerful contributor to sickness? Is it ethical to provide notification without also providing medical follow-up? And if that is required, what if the costs of providing it are so great that it becomes impossible to collect the information in the first place? Then, clearly, everyone loses.

Deciding who should have access to the data raises a different set of questions. Government agencies collecting this kind of information have an unusual exemption from the Internal Revenue Service law that otherwise keeps taxpayers' records strictly private, but they do not have a corresponding exemption from the Freedom of Information Act. FOIA requests can easily invade personal privacy that medical researchers normally take great pains to protect. Premature release of data - by those with business or other interests to pursue - can cause public confusion, fear and economic losses.

In the wake of some notorious cases of government's irresponsibly declining to notify people of ailments inflicted on them and often inflicted by government action there is a tendency, which we share, to view such secret record keeping with suspicion. There is also something naturally repugnant in the government's knowing that an individual was exposed to a likely carcinogen and not telling him or doing anything else about it. But no one has yet figured out the proper guidelines for disclosure and notification where large-scale medical records are concerned. Maybe a limited-access, researchonly policy is the wisest course. Certainly this is one rare case where a government task force could do some good.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 29, 1906 NEW YORK — The school authorities at Cleveland have planned a technical high school to prepare girls to become useful wives and care for a home. The instruction will be far more comprehensive than the cooking schools, and four years will be required to complete the course. The authorities disdain the ordinary cooking school, because the latter, they say, hardly fits a girl to become more than a servant. Their plan is to instruct the girls in every branch of household duties, including nursing babies and husbands. The authorities believe that the average Cleveland girl is nowadays sadly deficient in the practical knowledge of things that every future wife should know.

Fifty Years Ago August 29, 1931

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: The civilized world has long blindly believed that open, undisguised slavery no longer exists. The truth is just the opposite. There is slavery in Africa and there is slavery in Asia. The present ruler of Abyssinia, Haile Selassie I, is apparently sincerely desirous of suppressing the business and has forbidden it. But domestic slavery is legally established in Abyssinia, although Abyssinian bondsmen, who number 2 million - about one-fifth of the total population - can hold property and engage in profitable work on their own account. Haile Sclassie declares himself in favor of manumission, but adds that to be properly effected it would consume time."

The Maltese Example: Fishing for Angels

By Flora Lewis

VALLETTA, Maita — Mai-VALLEI IA, Maita — Maita ta's feisty prime minister, Dominic Mintoff, has his own fight now with Libya's Col. Moamer Qadhafi, after years of mutually rewarding chummery. So he would like the United States to come to his aid.

But there is a price. It implies warning about the pitfalls for the United States in making arms handouts a key instru-ment of a foreign policy focused on global rivalry with the Russian

Mr. Mintoff, who often uses temper tantrums as a tool of diplomacy, but can also use suave evasion, puts his case cannily. Malta is neutral, having ousted NATO from the naval base that was a historic British bastion in the Mediterranean. Situated in the narrows between Sicily and Libya, it played a crucial role for the Allies in World War 11.

Negative Value

Now, because of technologi-cal advances, the island no longer offers great military ad-vantage, but there is still a negative value in denying it as a base to a potential enemy. That would be all the more important if Libya goes to giving the its unlikely threat of giving the Soviet base facilities.

So Malta has asked the United States to "guarantee" its neutrality, making clear that it intends to put the same request to the Russians. Mr. Mintoff is deliberately sketchy about what he means by a guarantee, and seemed to consider it an impertinence when I pressed him to say just what he wants.

However, he argues that it's in the interest of the United States for Malta to refuse military facilities to any country and to remain what he calls "equidistant" from the super-powers, so Washington should show "concrete" appreciation. He says he wants arms from East and West, refusing any specifics about what kind of threat he thinks Malta faces. By careful allusion, he suggests without actually saying so that he'll turn to the East alone, however, if the West doesn't

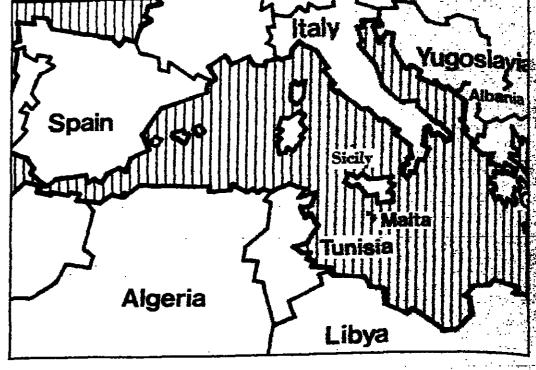
come through. Defenseless

Italy, for reasons that are not obvious, has already signed a vague guarantee agreement with Malta which, however, provides for a quite precise grant of \$80 million plus \$15 million in soft loans over five years ending in 1983. Mr. Min-toff's point is that the United States should do something similar since Italy might not be a fully reliable protector,

He has also asked France, Tunisia and Algeria for guarantees and claims to receive mili-tary "advice" from Yugoslavia. It is true, as he says, that Malta is now defenseless. But when he is asked what kind of arms he seeks, he mumbles about "preventing a coup, if anybody is foolish enough to make one."

The reference is evidently to Col. Qadhafi, whom Mr. Min-toff's supporters accuse of help-

ing the opposition Christian Democratic leader Eddie Fenech Adami. Mr. Fenech Adami did get Mr. Qadhafi to call of a boycott on Maltese ex-ports which threatened jobs earlier this year, but that is only another example of the tricky response anybody who presumes to deal with Col. Qadhafi can expect.



The boycott, which included goods produced in Libyan-owned factories in Malta, was part of the punishment Col. Qadhafi imposed after his row with Mr. Mintoff last year. Li-bya also stopped other finan-cial benefits and oil, which it had been selling Malta at its internal distribution price, a concession which amounted to a subsidy in return for Mr. Mintoff's effusive support for Col. Qadhafi and his attacks on the United States in international meetings.

Ostensibly, the two broke over Malta's attempt to drill for offshore oil while Libya claims exclusive rights to the seabed 200 miles from its coast, though Malta itself is only 150 miles away. But there seems to have been a more personal quarrel which both still keep secret. Observers think it was essentially that each man thought he

could outwit the other and got angry at finding himself being

In any case, Mr. Mintoff is fishing for new angels, prefera-bly before elections due by next spring, and he points out that he has definitely improved rela-tions with the United States.

That's all to the good. It would be even better if Mr.

Mintoff acknowledged some similarity in his problem with Libya's offshore seabed claim and the U.S. problem with Libya's offshore air space claim. But he doesn't, shrugging off the U.S. response to attack by shooting down two Libyan planes as none of his concern. We are not party to your dispute with Libya," he said.

And it's just as well that Mr. Mintoff's own experience offers another clear demonstration of what lies in store for Third

can play with Col. Qudhafi without getting burned.

But Mr. Mintoff's attempt, now to play off Wathington and Moscow is also illuminate.

ing. He has made an agreement to let the Russians use the former NATO bunkering facili-

he gets.

The lesson of all this is that the United States is only offering itself for ransom when it says confronting the Russian is so important it will overlook local policies and ambition in distributing its favors. And it is only feeding the problem when it establishes the provision of

arms as the token of friendship.
The State Department into fooled by Mr. Mintoff, which is fine. Now that wisdom should be applied in other, las more sensitive crisis areas around the

©1981, The New York Times.

As Sicily Is Placed on the Drawing Board

By Enrico Jacchia And even more. The site selected -

ROME — During the August vacation period, which is almost sacred for Italians, the Foreign Affairs and Defense Commissions of the Parliament convened here in an extraordinarry session. The hot issue on the avenda was the government's issue on the agenda was the government's announcement that it has selected a site in Sicily for the installation of U.S.-made

The almost simultaneous news that the United States would begin neutron bomb production prompted a number of leftist parliamentarians to ask and obtain the inclusion of this item as well in the debate.

Nothing Happened

But, nothing happened. The government emerged almost without damage from a two-day debate, widely reported by the television. The parliamentarians rejoined the happy majority of their fellow-citizens on the sun-flooded beaches of the out its commitments to NATO seems con-

Comiso, on the southern tip of Sicily — has an obvious politico-military significance. It points to the southern shores of the Mediterranean, which may be reached easily by the Cruise missiles.

At least three of the countries that will be under the potential threat of Sicily's missile base, Libya, Algeria and Syria, are connected, in different degrees, to the So-viet Union. In case of conflict, they may give powerful military assistance (provid-ing air and naval bases and the missile launching sites which are under construc-

tion in Libya) to their protector or ally.

The strategic balance in the Mediterranean is being dangerously upset by the accumulation of sophisticated weapons in those countries.

Even though North Africa and the Middle East are outside the NATO area, they are high on the list of the Pentagon's conpresent Italian government is not only a loyal NATO member, but a reliable ally

of the United States, because it supports Washington's policy even outside the boundaries of the alliance.

This obviously does not please the strong Italian Communist Party. Two in-Iluential members of its directorate, Sens. Paolo Bufalini and Gianni Cervetti, held a week of intensive talks in Moscow last July. After their return, the party's newspaper L'Unita, stepped up its campaign against Washington's military policy.

Public meetings are now being held throughout the country. Promoted by the local Communist sections, to protest against the installation of the U.S.-made missiles and against the neutron bomb. Nobody can predict, yet, if the move-

ment will gain momentum, as has the pacifist neutralist protest in Central Europe, but, if it does, it could have far-reaching

But another strategy is emerging. It though similar views are expressed in some sectors of the French Socialist Party. In spite of West Germany's Chancelor Helmut Schmidt's efforts to impose discipline upon his rank- and-file, a number of SPD leaders who oppose the present military policy of the United States might also choose, perhaps as a political expedient to follow the trend.

The strategy consist of launching again the idea of an institutionalized European defense policy. This is an old aim of the European Federalists, which has been to ditionally opposed by the extreme left in Western Enrope. Yet the case for Europe an unity still has a lot of sympathizers and it could be politically rewarding to use it.

Instead of following President Reagarts: let's defend our genuine European interests and let's defend them with our sea resources. A necessary corollary of said a political design is a fundamental review of the North Atlantic Treaty. The idea is: already begun to circulate.

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After the Dogfight: Taking Measure of U.S. Muscle

cathedra chest-thumping and at-tendant hoopla over the battle of the Gulf of Sidra strikes this returning vacationer as a case of

dog-days daffiness.

The more you consider its content, the likelier you are to agree with the first half of the analysis offered by former Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco: "The Libyan jet shootdown [was] no more than a blip on the strategic and political radar screen of the Middle East and North Africa."

And the more you examine its context, the likelier you are to disagree with Mr. Sisco's broader judgment (widely shared) that "nevertheless [it] does mark a psy-chological and symbolic turnabout for the United States and eases the post-Vietnam War inhibitions against applying our power effec-

U.S. Power

Mr. Sisco was right the first time; it was a "blip" - period. As for the "symbolic turnabout," I would argue just the opposite: A Yankee Doodle Dandy celebration of the shooting down of a couple of out-classed Libyan jets is a mark of national insecurity; of a leadership incapable of a true measure of U.S. power, of a nation still selling itself short.

Let us stipulate that Moamer Qadhafi is a homicidal maniac, without whom the world would be a safer, nicer place. Egypt's Anwar Sadat has him in about the right

Letters.

Galbraith Recalled

In his article "A Warning On Merger Mania," John K. Gal-braith assumes his usual air of "de-

tatchment" toward "this merger and takeover frenzy;" but recalling those Reith Lectures he delivered

on the BBC Home Service in De-

cember 1966, I wonder what the true state of his mind is today.

in 1966 that the individual has

been lost in the fury of the "new industrial revolution," he assured it that no one had to worry, some-

how we all get fed, housed and clothed. For the "planning func-

tions of the State were a closely ar-

ticulated set of functions which supplemented and filled the gaps

in the planning of the modern large firm. Together they provided

a comprehensive planning appara-tus, which decided what people

should have, then arranged that

While he told his radio audience

WASHINGTON — Granted it perspective when he speaks of him was August. But the ex as "that child, that mental case." Living next door, Mr. Sadat understands just what it does for Col. Qadhafi, in the circles he moves in, when he is elevated by U.S. rhetoric to the status of international Public Enemy No. 1.

> Let us further stipulate that the Reagan administration quite rightly challenged Col. Qadhafi crazy territorial claims, and that the Navy F-14s dealt skillfully with Libya's suicidal assault on the 6th

Theme of Kennedy

But that is not the same thing as reading into this one-minute aerial skirmish, as so many commenta-tors did, a loud clear message not just to Col. Qadhafi, but to the Russians, of "new steel," of a new readiness to uphold U.S. dignity and rights. The United States stands tall again — that recurrent theme was loudly encouraged, not to say incited by the administra-

"Let friend and foe alike," cried President Reagan (borrowing from the Kennedy Inaugural Address), "know that America has the muscle to back up its words." You would have thought the campaign was still on as the secretary of the Navy boasted that similar naval excercises throughout the Carter administration "did not go where we went this week. The Carter administration went out of its way to avoid encroaching on those lim-

By Philip Geyelin

That's baloney, as the com-mander of the Sixth Fleet, Vice Adm. William H. Rowden, made clear. Noting that "we have conducted similar excercises in the same general area in the past." Adm. Rowden said the latest exercise was "in fact, the ninth one conducted there since July, 1977 the last one was held in September,

Now it is true that last September, according to two Carter men in a position to know (former Defense Secretary Harold Brown, and his deputy, Robert Komer), the Navy was put under wraps, with orders not to test the 200-mile limit claimed by Libya.
"I thought it would be foolish to

risk an incident with Qadhafi, with Iran and Iraq at war, the hostage crisis, and the Arab-Israeli ten-sions," Mr. Komer recalls. "We had enough going on." But Mr. Komer insists it was made clear that this was "a one-time proposition — the Libyans knew we were not waiving any rights or setting

By way of underscoring the point, says Mr. Brown, U.S. reconnaissance planes at other times last year deliberately overflew the Gulf of Sidra waters claimed by Libya.

any precedent,"

Finding the Money

Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Komer, incidentally, agree that the Reagan administration was right to reaffirm its own rejection of the Libyan territorial claim. But it is one thing to reassert a right, and quite another to transform a reflexive return of hostile fire under well-recognized "standard rules of engagement" into some grand res-toration of U.S. military might.

This is all the more the case when you consider what the prise dent was busy with just after be was flexing U.S. "muscle" on the deck of the carrier Constellates off the California coast.

He spent most of the rest of that week-long break in his vacation trying to figure out with his adviwill find the money to buy its "muscle" he insists is needed to match the Soviet Union in military strength

As Mr. Brown rightly noted this, too, sends a message: What the administration is really some is that we are weaker than the Ray sians - but stronger than the byans." That's hardly a measured U.S. power that this particular at ministration, above all, 199

want to celebrate.

C1981, The Washington Past



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fundamentally alike that he can discern no "sufficient differenta-But where, Oh where, is that growth and security (no inflation, no deflation) that he so clearly perceived in 1966?

porations and the state — are so

RAYMOND V. MCNALLY.

they get it, and that they would want it." London.

How Brook Nurtured His 'Cherry Orchard'

by Mel Gussow

ARIS — In his 38 years as a director, Peter Brook has often altered our way of looking at theater. His production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" banished the fairy dust encrusting the text and turned the play into a bright, white acrobatic carnival. With "Marat-Sade," audience and actors were confined in the insane asylum at Charenton for an evening of revolutionary the-ater. His production of "Timon of Athens" in Paris turned Timon into the equivalent of a modern political exile, scuttling crablike into the desert. Last year at LaMama, Brook took us on a mystical journey to ancient Persia in the epic "The Conference of the Birds."

Working with both his international experimental company and the Royal Shakespeare Company, staging plays from Persepoils to Broadway, Brook has remained unpredictable. The range of his work is perhaps unmatched by that of any other contemporary director. But for all his virtuosity, until recently he has neglected one major area of theater: natural-ism. His striking version of "The Cherry Orc-hard," performed in French in Paris, rectified

After playing four months to capacity andi-ences at the theater Les Bouffes du Nord, a somewhat derelict structure in a working-class district of Paris, "The Cherry Orchard" closed to make room for the director's next project, the opera "Carmen," but it has been taped for French television and may return to the stage next year. An English-language production is a possibility. Those who were fortunate enough to see Brook's first "Cherry Orchard" - an audience that included in its final week the new president of France, Francois Mitterrand -are unlikely to forget it.

T(

It was different from any other "Cherry Orchard" that I have seen, beginning with the starkness and simplicity of the setting. In the center of the stage was a large carpet, and on it were placed several cushions and a few straight-backed chairs. Natasha Parry, playing the elegant Mme. Ranevskaya, returning to her country estate, swept on stage and grandly sat in one of those hard chairs. In the classic

Chekhov stripped of ornamentation and affectation; there was not even a semblance of a tree in sight. The actors were thrown back on the words, as adapted by Jean-Claude Carrière, and on their own resources.

In lieu of scenery, the costumes were elaborate; each summarized its character. The few remaining properties assumed even greater metaphorical significance — the bouquet of keys that Varya, Ramevskaya's adopted daughter, wore at her waist became the badge of her office as supervisor of the family estate. When she flung them at the estate's new owner, the out-sider. Lopakhin, it was as if she were challeng-ing him to a duel.

The production was a return to Chekhov's own vision. The evening was comic without being farcical, and it was immensely human and an authentic ensemble piece. Other productions have centered on the conflict between Ranevskaya and Lopakhin, treated as a representative of the aggressive working man on the move. Without overlooking Ranevskaya's commanding presence — even in this version, she was always surrounded by her entourage Parry emphasized her charm, femininity and fragility. This was a glamorous woman who needed to be taken care of.

In his essay on Chekhov, Vladimir Nabokov describes the Chekhovian intellectual, but he could have been speaking about Parry's Ranevskaya as someone "who combined the deepest human decency of which man is capable with an almost ridiculous mability to put his ideals and principles into action." Gracefully, Parry captured her character's helplessness and her generosity of spirit.

Niels Arestrup's Lopakhin was not the boor-ish rustic we often find in productions of "The Cherry Orchard," but a man of considerable sensitivity. When Trofimov tells him that he has the hands and the soul of an artist, the remark should not seem humorous or gratuitons. Lopakhin has suppressed the lynical side of himself, but the instinct is there. In Arestrup's portrayal, we saw a man lacking in table manners but not in taste or in sympathy. In-stead of wondering, as we sometimes do, why Varya wants to marry such an oaf, we wondered why he wanted to marry her, a pale reflection of Ranevskaya.

Ranevskaya's brother, Gazv, shooting billiard balls into imaginary side pockets, has been portrayed as a doddering old simpleton. In a performance of remarkable tenderness, Michel Piccoli restored him to his position as an aging innocent and scraphic wastrel, fritter-ing away his life and his sister's resources. He is simply unable to function in a real world; even if he had the money, he would never be able to buy the estate. When the estate is lost, he offers his sister immediate consolation, trying to soothe her because he knows that her

Even the minor characters achieved an inner importance — the maid Dunyasha, flirting with the idea of freedom, and Yasha, the big-city servant with illusions of position, already boasting a cigar and a bowler hat. In the final act—the play was staged without intermission—the carpet was thrown back and the stage was emptied of its few accourrements. The house was ready for abandonment, and for formal old Firs, the most dignified member of the family. Exquisitely personified by Robert Murzeau, he delivered his final lines not as the last words of a man about to be entombed, but almost in a whisper, a quiet verbalization of the offstage cry of the falling trees. As an era ends, Firs remains an afterthought. Paradoxi-cally, this revival of a well-known classic became, in Brook's hands, one of the most original events of the theater season.

Several days after seeing "The Cherry Orchard," I visited Brook in his Paris apartment. That apartment, which also serves as studio and rehearsal space, was almost as bare of furnishings as the stage at the Bouffes du Nord. In fact, his living room looked like the setting for his "Cherry Orchard."

We both sat on mattresses on the floor and took part in a free carpet conversation. He began: The reason The Cherry Orchard' touches people in extraordinary ways is because, as in any great work, behind it is a myth. This is a poem about life and death and transition and change. Chekhov was writing it when he was dying. Knowing that he had a short time left, he felt a theme emerging: something loved has to be relinquished, disappointment has to be accepted. And he wrote it in a language that he forged for himself; it was not the language of Shakespeare or of Pushkin." Brook compared



Brook with Jean-Claude Carriere, who adapted Chekhov's play.

Chekhov, in his distillation of words and imags, to such modernists as Beckett and Pinter.

"While playing the specifics," he said, "we also try to play the myth — the secret play." One of his first problems was the choice of cast, whether to use the ensemble-trained performers in his international company or the Shakespeare-trained members of the RSC. He decided to take a third course, to put together a new company, drawing from various sources, including actors he had worked with and those with experience on the French stage. "The very basis of the international group is that anyone

can play anything. Blacks play whites and young play old. But there are degrees of obligation, correspondence and physique in Chekhov. Every actor has a different background and story, but they have several things in comon: a degree of apmess physically and a level of competence with Chekhov. They are experienced professionals who have not lost their innoceance, their knowledge of what first brought them into the theater. But I could not

advertise: open call for innocent actors." Largely he had to go on instinct and recommendations. Two people came from his inter-

national company, his wife, Natasha Parry who is equally adept at playing classics, and Maurice Bénichou, who also acted as assistant director. Some actors declined his offer be cause they felt a lack of identification with the material; there is no great French tradition of playing Chekhov. Others declined because they felt the roles were too small.

However, Piccoli, a major international film star, was one who was not at all disturbed at playing what might be considered a subordinate character. From the beginning, the director was clear that the roles were equal. "The audience has no way of telling who has the biggest part. It's like a family on Christmas day. After the day is over, one can ask, who spoke most and who spoke least?" One of the most difficult roles to cast was that of Firs. most difficult roles to cast was that of Fus. They could not find any aged French actor with experience of playing Chekhov. Finally, Brook's assistant asked, "Where is Robert Murzeau?" For years, Murzeau had been a popular stage actor in comedy roles. He was found living in retirement in the country. When he was asked to play Firs, he said gratefully "The reason I went into the theater was fully, "The reason I went into the theater was to play Shakespeare and other classics. I've wanted to do Chekhov for nearly 60 years."

Rehearsals began in Brook's apartment with a lavish Russian dinner, prepared with the advice of the director's mother-in-law, who is Russian. It was a chance for the disparate actors to meet and to begin their immersion in Chekhov.

Rehearsals continued for 10 weeks. "For everyone to share the totality of the material, we would do improvisations, have discussions of the play and read Chekhov stories. They would argue and attack one another. Gradually the cast assumed the play. To do a naturalistic play you have to respect the specificness of the period, place and social conditions, the demands of scenic language, which is like photographs of everyday life. But this is not a behavioral study. Meyerhold called it a symphony. a dance." Brook approached it as a "theatrical movement purely played." "From the start, I wanted to avoid sentimentality, a false Che-khovian manner that is not in the text. This is not gloomy, romantic, long and slow. It's a comic play about real life."

In Duesseldorf, a Young Museum Director Works Hard to Paint the Nazi Past Black

by Helen Lion

UESSELDORF - This is a city of impressive art galleries and expensive restaurants, of elegant women and a shopping district to match. It is also the town of Dr. Wieland Koenig a young German with a long memory.

His good looks, easy-going air and hearty laugh are deceptive. The man is anything but a bon vivant. Koenig is striving to realize a selfimposed mission: to remind his fellow Germans of their past and to guard against future horrors.

But rather than hunt down the perpetrators of the Nazi regime, he has set out to immortalize the artistic idiom of the Düsseldorf citizens

who opposed it. It all began some months ago when a group of influential Düsseldorf rightists proposed Arno Breker, official sculptor to Adolf Hitler, as the person to construct a long-overdue memorial to Heinrich Heine, the city's most re-nowned son. For many West Germans, the 19th-century poet and revolutionary is a sym-

bol of resistance to bigotry.
"If Breker sculpts a Heine memorial, then I have nothing more to do here," Koenig told the city leaders, threatening to resign from his position as director of the Stadtmuseum, Düsseldorf's historical art museum.

Breker did not get the assignment. The affair brought Koenig a wave of personal harassment, including threatening letters and mid-night telephone calls — but he also got munici-

As a sign of appreciation for his stand, the city fathers presented him with a terracotta group statue that has since been on prominent display in his muscum.

ously, he is assembling a series of exhibitions he calls "Resistance Rather Than Conformity in Düsseldorf." Many of the works were burned by the Nazis, many of their creators were banished, tortured and killed.

Koenig has become a kind of art detective. So far, the names of some 15 resistance artists have emerged, including Ludwigs, Kralik, Barz, Levin, Pankok, Brueck, Lauterbach. The strong message of the art works so far uncovered is reinforced by a high aesthetic caliber thanks to Koenig's meticulous standards. (He studied classical architecture and art history in Münster, Munich and London, has worked in museums in New York and Düsseldorf and is an active member of ICOM, the International Council of Museums.)

Recent events have strengthened Koenig's resolve to pursue his mission. "The protracted Maidanek trial in Dusseldorf that recently meted out less-than-satisfactory justice to Nazi criminals demonstrates once again the impotence of the Federal Republic in dealing with the most terrible chapter in our history," he says. "In the Stadtmuseum safe we have preserved a piece of soap made in Maidanek of the human fat of victims murdered there. This kind of object cannot easily be exhibited ... So he goes in quest of these murdered men

and women's artistic legacy. Opening on Sept. 2, in honor of what would have been his 80th birthday, is an exhibition of the extant works of Julo Levin, a Jewish artist active in Düsseldorf from 1919 to 1933, when the Nazis forbade him to work and to exhibit. Levin was a leading member of the "Young Rhineland" and the "Rhineland Secession" · movements.'

Koenig resolved to ferret out Düsseldorf Between 1933 and 1936 Levin was alternate In addition to paintings, drawings and "resistance art." Slowly, thoroughly, assiduly imprisoned and doing forced labor, such as sculptures (sometimes only a photograph is exworking in a cemetery. He then taught art in the Jewish school in Düsseldorf and later in Berlin; Koenig has uncovered some of these children's paintings and plans to show them in a future exhibition.

> Traces of Julo Levin, the man, disappeared in a deportation transport to Auschwitz in May, 1943. Efforts were made to save his art - with partial success. A friend, Micke Monjau, the wife of an artist later killed by the Nazis, began secretly and systematically packing Levin's favorite canvases for shipment to safety. At the same time, Monjan hid a number of his paintings with fishermen on the Baltic. These are the only paintings left since the case with the packed canvases was destroyed by fire shortly before the war's end.

"Job," a large oil of a broken man scratching the earth with his fingernails, was painted by Levin (described by those who knew him as great optimist and believer in humanity) in 1933-4. This was a little while after he was released from prison and heard from an artist friend how he and others had been mistreated in the city's torture cellars. The painting has been called "a self-portrait of a bitter future."

Levin was the fourth artist to be shown in the museum's series of resistance artists. The third was Carl Lauterbach, whose oils, chalks, charcoal and pen and ink drawings were on show last spring. One of his 1944 charcoal drawings is an important document. Titled "Concentration Camp Prisoners During Cleaning Detail After a Bomb Attack on Flingerstreet in Düsseldorf," it gives the lie to those who say they never knew about such

tant), the energetic director is looking for manuscripts, books, music compositions - everything that represents artistically expressed defiance to the Nazis. Given West Germany's rightist reawakening, especially among universi-ty students, reminders of this kind, Koenig feels, are vital. He hopes eventually to build a special museum annex to house all the materi-

What moves the 42-year-old Koenig to indulge in an activity that cannot be described as popular? Many of Düsseldorf's other citizens want to forget the Nazi past and some insist that such a time never really existed.

He has three reasons. First, a personal one: He remembers the panic of an aunt who was married to a Jew - both were saved at the last moment, although the husband's family was exterminated in concentration camps. Second, "as a young German, I want to see to it that we do not forget the gruesome past. And third, as director of a historical museum, I see it as my duty to present convincing graphic evi-

dence of this past." Masses of official Nazi art are stored away in the Stadtmuseum. Koenig says he hopes to show the works one day alongside the resist-ance art and original texts. But he cannot show it, he stresses, "as long as a museum serves only as a temple of the muses. We must first make our museums into learning places." This, he feels, can be done through films, lectures and discussions, by presenting pictures and texts "in a balanced way" and, most import-

ant, involving the public actively.

Koenig has also brought his zeal to bear on the city's architecture. Many of the garages still standing in Düsseldorf were torture cellars in the Third Reich, he says. "I don't want the old-timers to forget nor the new generation to

At his insistence the municipality is affixing signs on each of these former torture chambers. And when a proposal was made in the city council to have local artists paint frescoes over former air raid shelters, Koenig cast a decided veto. "We can't have our history be painted over with beautiful colors," he says.
"Our past is black and must be remembered as such. No lovely landscapes on grim remind-

"Julo Levin" is at the Düsseldorf Stadtmuseum from Sept. 2 to Oct. 4.



Dr. Wieland Koenig.

Irwin Shaw Celebrates

by Calla Corner

LOSTERS, Switzerland — Irwin Shaw hadn't slept well the night bephoned at midnight from New York to tell him that his latest novel, "Bread Upon the Waters," had just been chosen by the Book of the Month Club.

But that winter day Shaw still managed to work in the morning, tackle the ski slopes, stop for lunch with friends and talk for a few hours in the afternoon about himself. Shaw didn't say so, but he was celebrating his continuing success, the fact that he can still ski well after a hip operation and that, at age 68, he is still on top and going strong. There's a lot of an Irwin Shaw hero in Irwin Shaw, the macho, driven writer about macho, driven men.

"The critics say I should quit writing novels and stick to short stories," Shaw shouts from the kitchen as he looks for some apple juice. "I guess they think I'm getting too prolix. Even a friend asked me if I really had so much to say anymore. 'No,' I told him, 'it's pure egoism.' Shaw lets out a sigh as he sits down with his apple juice. "I wouldn't know what to do anyway. I can't ski all day."

Shaw's previous novel, "The Top of the Hill" was not a critical success, even though it sold well and a bad movie was made from it. Shaw won't be remembered for that book's hero, Michael — a young New Yorker driven by a suicidal urge to acrobatic skiing, parachuting and hang gliding — as he will be for his other Michael (and for that matter, Noah and Christian) in "The Young Lions," his first and immediately successful novel, written in 1948 and made into a very good movie.

Although Shaw never rereads his novels ("After you've spent a few years on a book, you've had it," says Shaw, who does admit to rereading his short stories,) he obviously reads reviews. And he can't have written as much as he has about the universal irony of human experience and remain immune to criticism. Nor is he going to stop writing while he's so far

The television series of "Rich Man, Poor Man" really put Shaw ahead. The series was not only a compulsive, engrossing weekly event around the world but also boosted sales of his other novels (which are printed in 20 anguages) and inspired new printings of the short stories that he wrote for The New Yorker, Esquire and Playboy in the 1950s and 1960s. The series also led to a revival of some of his plays, much to his surprise, and got British television interested in making 90-minute shows based on some of his short stories.

Shaw won't say what he thinks is his best book nor did he want to discuss "Bread Upon the Waters," which has just appeared. Publishers Weekly says it is Shaw's finest novel since "Rich Man, Poor Man" and that it is "a story of what happens to a loving, self-reliant American family when a powerful and wealthy man ases his influence on their behalf, and in the process changes their lives." In The New York Times Book Review, Shaw's new novel was praised as the work of "a thorough professional, a word used here with admiration and re-

Shaw is willing to discuss his professionalism. "As you get older, nothing is black and white anymore," he says. "I find it very hard to write a complete villain now. But my technique gets better.

gets better.

It took Shaw three years to write "Bread Upon the Waters," his 11th novel, and he has already started the 12th. "I've got 600 pages of notes that I've been collecting for this book for the last 30 years," says Shaw, "and it will probably take me as long as it did the last."

He works in the morning for four or five hours and then, in the winter, heads for the surrounding slopes. It was the writer Peter Viertel who introduced him to Klosters back in



Shaw, now working on his 12th novel.

1956. Viertel was living there with his wife Deborah Kerr, and he told Shaw to come and learn how to ski. Shaw, who did some skiing in Vermont when he was a youngster, now starts to reminisce about the old wood bindings and leather straps and the bitterly cold New England slopes.
"Well, I came to see Peter and that was

that," says Shaw, who had lived in Paris, Rome, the Basque country and a few other places when he decided to go back to Europe after World War II. He took a chalet near the Viertels' and started to really appreciate the long, powdery runs for which Klosters is famous. "I was a very bad learner," Shaw says with a laugh. "The better athlete you are, the worse your habits for skiing. I played quarterback for Brooklyn College, you know."

Shaw now lives in the middle of town be-

cause he got "fed up digging out my friends' cars." and stays put most of the winter. He has a house in Southampton on Long Island, where he goes for the summer until August, 'when it gets too crowded" and a lot of "Bread Upon the Waters" was written there. He says that he does not find it difficult to write from a remote Swiss valley about Americans and naturally has put into his books some of the characters he has met in Klosters. "You know, living in a small town you get a lot of material. People tell me their problems, I know who's getting married, who's sleeping with whom, who's having babies, who's getting divorced

and who's dying."
He says he always wanted to be a writer and was getting encouraging letters from The New Yorker at 17, even before his English teacher noticed his talent at Brooklyn College. "In 1934 I was starving and would have taken any job," he recalls. "Then a friend who was writing radio soap operas suggested that I could do that just as well as he. Suddenly I was writing three hourlong plays a week for the fat salary

of \$340. That's like \$3,400 now!" Shaw started to write plays and movie scripts and then was drafted in 1943. He saw action in Africa, Italy and France and was for a time a combat photographer. "You remember the scene in 'The Young Lions' when Brandt enters Paris and starts taking pic-

tures?" he asks. "Well, that was me." There is more of the author throughout the book: "The Japanese moving the lawn outside Whitacre's room when the bomb drops on Pearl Harbor and Whitacre goes down and confronts him? That really happened. I was on the West Coast working for Hollywood."

Shaw switches to white wine as the sun sets behind the Alps. He becomes the rewarded storyteller he mentions in his preface to "God Was Here But He Left Early" — "filling the need of humanity ... escaping from the laws of consistency." laughing and enjoying what he says has been "purely and simply luck."

"Job," painted in 1933-4 by Julo Levin just after his release from prison.

Level Thinking on the Slant

by Alan Levy

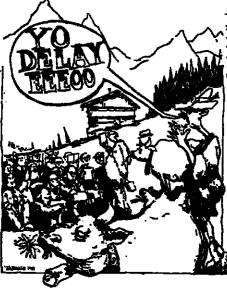
LPBACH, Austria -- Alpbach, in the Tirolean Alps some 35 miles from Innsbruck, is a town on the tilt. The barn is on suits and cows graze almost vertically on steep slopes; nothing is straight, nothing is level, all is askew.

Even one's thinking becomes slightly vertiginous... What better setting for a think

By next Friday, when the 37th annual Alpbach European Forum ends a fortnight of study groups, symposia and lectures on "Struc-tures in Transformation" (including economic, biological, political, religious, musical, literary, environmental and even building structures) this tiny resort (population 2,200) will really have been abuzz. More than 1,000 participants from all over the world are chattering away in German, English, French and Italian, the four

official languages of the European Forum.
Scheduled speakers include the Figaro columnist Patrick Wajsman (Saturday and Monday), Samuel Brittan of the Financial Times (Monday) and German industrial chief Otto Wolff von Amerongen (also Monday) among many academics, ministers, commissioners and diplomats.
In 1936 Alphach was a remote mountain vil-

lage of 1,700 farmers, but it proved big enough



for the late writer Thomas Wolfe, a native of the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina. On a grand tour of Europe, the 6-foot-6-inch novelist decided to tarry in the Tirol and asked a travel agency in Innsbruck if it knew a place

with a bed big enough for his body.

The travel agent sent him to Alphach's Böglerhof, then a farmhouse that took guests, today a 110-bed hotel ablaze with geraniums and petunias and blessed with a breakfast buffet that includes fresh-baked breads (linseed oregano, anise and fennel whole-grain). Wolfe stayed two weeks with the Alfons Moser family in the primitive Böglerhof; climed the Gal-tenberg (altitude 7,953 feet), the highest moun-tain of the Kitzbühel range, and wrote home to his mother that the Alpbach Valley had "some of the most beautiful mountains and villages' he had ever seen.

Wolfe didn't stay long enough to put Alp-bach on the map and, even in 1945, when World War II ended, there were Tiroleans in Innsbruck who had never heard of the place. But Otto Molden, a 27-year-old Viennese student of history and economics, knew of it because Simon Moser, a fellow partisan in the Austrian underground resistance to Hitler and a University of Innsbruck philosophy lecturer,

had a brother, Alfons, who was the mayor.

With the wisdom of wartime, Molden and Moser foresaw that the rebuilders of Europe would focus on material reconstruction, while the two of them wanted to establish a center of vigorous international intellectual activity in a contemplative setting sealed off from the "real world" and its pressures by "a cordon sanitaire of mountains." The answer to their vision was

Thus, the first postwar cultural manifestation in Europe was in Alphach that August of 1945, beginning 10 days after V-J Day: a 17-day forum on "Science and Our Age." And the first postwar tourists in Austria were a dozen Swiss scholars coming to Alphach and bearing provisions for all the participants; Mayor Moser had welcomed his brother's 80 guests on condition that they would bring the supplies, as Alphach was hard-pressed then to feed itself. Using his wartime contacts, Otto Molden also invited intellectuals serving in the French, British and American occupation

Though Alphach's first formal intellectual discourse was punctuated by the squawks of chickens, which sometimes took the floor, the chickens, which sometimes took the floor, the 80 participants convened daily in Mayor Moser's Böglerhof. But there were only 48 guest beds in all of Alpbach, so the 32 others had to commute the two miles to Inner Alpbach on foot. The following year, Otto Molden and Simon Moser institutionalized their innovation as the Austrian College and today Molden, still president at 63, is known as "Mr. Alpbach" even though he is based in Vienna.

A ranch-style Kongresshaus was built in the 1950s and, over the years, such notables as Kourad Lorenz, W.H. Auden, Friedrich Dürrenmatt, Max Frisch, Moshe Dayan, Yitzhak Rabin, Herbert Marcuse and Karl zhak Rabin, Herbert Marcuse and Karl Popper have participated in Alphach European Forums. Another forum figure, Arthur Koestler, built a chalet here and stayed 15 winters and summers until Otto's younger brother, publisher Fritz Molden, bought his

In 1975, Alphach was host to the Club of Rome conference on "Food for a Doubling World Population," an important meeting that also served to shine a spotlight on the town's good eating and drinking. In 1978, the Austrian College added an annual June event: a Dia-

logue Congress between Europe and overseas. This year's Europe-U.S.A. dialogue featured exchanges with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark and Assistant Secretary Law-

'Otto Molden and Simon Moser wanted to establish a center of vigorous international intellectual activity in a contemplative setting sealed off from the real world and its pressures by a cordon sanitaire of mountains.'

rence S. Eagleburger and Treasury official Timothy McNamar, all of whom kept assuring Alphach that the United States will not leave Europe in the lurch militarily or economically, while concerned European hands were wring by OECD Secretary General J.E. van Lennep and EEC President Gaston Thorn, who has been coming to Alphach since his student

days.

While the forums are financed by fees from the paying public (\$350 to attend the fortnight. without room or board), the Dialogue Congresses, as assemblies of invited experts, are underwritten by the Austrian Government. Though the Austrian College's events consume barely three weeks a year, the whole Alpbach Valley is now a thriving year-round resort with more than 2,800 beds, more than 12 miles of downhill ski trails for all skill levels plus 8 miles of cross-country tracks; 17 ski lifts plus 100 miles of walking hiking and climbing trails, of which half are cleared in winter.

Alphach is truly a resort that thought built. Such is the fallout of its intellectual fame that there is an Alpbach alumni association (Inter-uational Club Alpbach for European Culture) with 600 members.

No tourist town in this part of the Tirol is better preserved and maintained than Alp-bach. Much of the credit for this goes to the late Alfons Moser, who served nearly 35 years as mayor until his death in 1979 and whose daughter, Carin Duftner, still runs the Böglerhof and leases out the Kongresshans. Starting in 1953, Mayor Moser stopped all building that didn't conform to the Tirolean chalet style of wood extenors with long carved balconies and low-pitched roofs adorned by little belfries and often weighted with stones.

The rest of the credit goes largely to other Mosers, for 380 of the town's citizens bear that name, including tourist director Koni Moser and excursion-bus mogul Gabriel Moser; 83 of the women are named Maria Moser and the Toni Moser taxi service is run by Toni's widow Maria. As Koni Moser's deputy, Friedrich Gasser, explained: "In 1924, the first road was built into Alpbach. Until then, all the Mosers had only each other."

For information, write Alphach Tourist Board A-6236 Alpbach-Tirol, Áustria, tel. (05336) 5211. For admission to the European Forum sessions, until Sept. 4, tel: (05336) 5248.

A Paris Restaurant by Way of London

by Patricia Wells

ARIS — Friends told Frenchman Pi-ene Martin it couldn't be done. They dared him: "Sure, you tun successful Prench restaurants. In London. Come to Paris and see what happens."

In June, Martin — who runs three fish res-taments in London, including La Cronstite and Le Suquet — opened Le New Post on Par-is' lively though ragged rue du Paubourg Saint Denis in the 10th arrondissoment

Instantly this bright and cheerful restaurant. instanty that origin and cheerin restainant, decked out like an ocean liner in coul marine blue, white and wicker, made it. Nightly, it's filled with those smalle-aged Parisians who don't act middle-aged and who have a way of smilling out a bargain.

If it's an all-you can eat fish dinner you're after. Le New Port may be the ficket. Following that has middle the Taxonard.

If it's an all-you can eat had damer you're after. Le New Port inny be the ficket. Following the formula that has made the I-year-old Le Cronette a micreat. Le New Port offers a 130-franc mean (plus ervice) that includes an 130-franc mean (plus ervice) that includes an 130-franc mean (plus ervice) that mended are contre, main course, athat densert and coffee. Coult when you in very image, have a crawing fee fish said are holizing for a casual place to 30 years includes the look are look of the said and the look are the fish is fresh though the less you allow the their of though the less you allow the their of though and almost and choice, and almost a casual choice, and almost a casual course many casual state of their and almost an allow as the party, agreement though the place of the fisher of thought and course areas salads as the meant, agreement the fisher of their place, and the almost and course areas allows and expenditure of their desired places, and the meant and course areas and the fisher desired places, and the meant and almost a first places, and the fisher and almost and almost and almost a first places are according to their and almost and almost and almost a first places are according to their and almost and almost a first places are according to the course of understance and the samples of the course of understance and the amount of the transport and almost an excellent and are conducted in the expenses of understance and an expense of understance and an expense of understance and the charmoof a finches an expense of understance and the charmoof a finches an according to the proper and places of the charmoof a finches an according to the proper and places of the charmoof a finches an according to the proper and places of the charmoof a finches an according to the places of the charmoof a finches an according to the places of the charmoof a finches an according to the places of the charmoof a finches an according to the places of the charmoof a finches an according to the places of the charmoof

tun-sidewalk cate.
While a bottle of Mintelettis 42 france, or a
Poully Enne at 50 dinner for two will cost
about 350 france, or \$30 each

about 350 finance, or \$30 each.

With economic macerialisty cathing many a Frenchman, to lighten his belt, this hardly seems like the most opposition little to begin a restainant venture in Paris, Yet there are a few undamned sorte, among them Damelle and Bernaut Paristid, who opened L'Ambruhle along quat de la Transelle in Many and brothers Jacques and Daniel J. Hesthier, who opened Le Calestin, also along the same gint, around the same inte.

The two restaurants have more in common than the quartities in a first-time restaurant further for both families, who intentionally



Pierre Martin, ulreddy successful in London, has just launched Le New Port.

sengist out grail, intended successful in Lonsengist out grail, intended spilings where they
would serve an most thing things at a fame.
Like Le New Port, dispersionally fitness as a
manus will cost shoot Missission.
It was like contemporate spiling, then you'll
find I Ambanisie one of this plaints fittle restermints in Paris. The start, bundle interior is
right out of "Interior," apply of they, thinch,
white, with sharp, contrast toucher of hisgrayt, pate gray cambused latents charton
recot carpet, even a custom-made about and
faced carpet, even a custom-made about an
place. This is the left bind, and bill-demons
place. This is the left bind, and bill-demons
which he capably at home in bill-definition's
would be sensible his a casual, county stille,
and displays has a loyer of presents. While
and displays has a loyer of the from borney.
Le Ambanist takes a safe, ofsidile road between
chase and nouvelly-culting.

Che Bernard has solar, experience short
years at Paint Yessons, many more at Lyann
La Misses limites. The 15- fram many (position
included) changes from early depending an
what Bernard fight on his daily with at the
me bloodfeard starters. For Sid, the will find
a sample, heavyelf like composed regulation
included and finenced with them.

Le Calesian with a ment also devoted to
find, rusts in the observed with these is a glessant manual scale; sells of appears,
grilled and finenced with a ment also devoted to
find, rusts in fine observed so her lee of the particle and bilegry for Cote, of Le Bernardin,
(which moves from the quite for one frover in
the 17th in lengary)

For a number of reasons, Le Calestin has
not been an obsergagit specess. For one the Le
Coze act is hard or follows.

countrity is in fig. a mappine. Even though factures I Therbier says that the doorman at its Tour d'Argent (just, a few (doors down) has been sending counselers his very all sammer the restaurant is generally unpopulated. Emply restaurants, chemitally unpopulated. Emply restaurants, chemitally unpopulated.

by restaurants, cheminer ones, are not appearing.

Negatibeless, Le Schestin offers some capative dishes worth noting. Good stasters the cipies arive dishes worth noting. Good stasters the cipies watercress sance, a chanky, not fish house studend with chunky of sature and served with a raw tomato couling and energies of being or sacrebines of carlor, all minimal but stastesphil blend of salty caving distincts been and close blinks.

For a main despit, by the blane de turber and leasting designed by the blane de turber and leasting designed batter, or the Schene of leasting leaster, or the Schene of leasting leaster, or the Schene on subsyster at cortaining the firm John Dory with the same frostry butter and freshing cracked grains of cortainer.

The devade rate on burder in less appealing overcooked and materials in limited but both the they chook pastry stuffed with Berthillon chair on the grains and topped with maint leaves, and the firsts and heightly showed charlotte our fruits de la paristan, are uprich trying. de la parsion, are worth trying.

de inpaixion, are worse trying.

Le New Part, 19 rue du Faubourg Saint Dunis, Paris 10, tel: 246-81-59. No credit cards. Closed Sunday hisch and Manday.

L'Ambroisse, 65, quai de la Tournelle, Paris S. tel: 644-18-65. No credit cards. Closed Sunday evening and Manday.

Le Celestin, 35 quai de la Tournelle, Paris S. tel: 325-14-22. Credit card: Visa. Closed Sunday matitameter.

7 Sacks, 7 Cats, 7 Wives, Why They're All Going to St. Ives

Cornwall (UK)

by Terry Gross

T. IVES, England — Although much of the attraction of Cornwall lies in its rugged landscape and charming villages, a visitor next month could list music, art and theater as additional From Sept. 4 to Sept. 19, this artists' colony is holding more than 100 events — from classical music, jazz and folk, to street and serious theater, to country fairs, to poetry, painting, sculpture and crafts.

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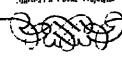
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The St. Ives September Festival may not be as well-known as the festival in Edinburgh, but by virtue of its newness, it is more accessible. Its scale is more human, its events closer to the audience, its directors more likely to be seen scurrying up Back Road West to the Penwith Gallery with a last-minute bit of instruction for exhibitor or performer.

The festival here began in 1978 as a combined effort of local businessmen and the renowned International Musicians Seminars in nearby Prossia Cove. Since then, it has relaxed its style somewhat, but it retains its founding spirit — an eclectic mixture of events aimed at a variety of audiences and encompassing almost all of the town's public buildings, beaches, fields, galleries and streets

The jumping-off point of the 1981 festival is a commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Borlase Smart, the painter who, with Barbara Hepworth, Ben Nicolson and others, was a key figure in the emergence of St. Ives as the focus as a British artists' colony in the 1950s and 1960s. Smart is honored next month with a major exhibition of his work in the Penwith Gallery and with the first performance of a new piece called 'Seascape," written by Christopher Brown at the request of Smart's son Brian. The new piece will be performed Sept. 17 at the Guildhall at 8 p.m. and will feature Wendy Eathorne, soprano, John Barrow, baritone, the Brio Brass Ensemble and the Penzance Orpheus and Marazion Apol-

Actually, the festival opens with a weekend country fair at Splattenridden Field, Aug. 29-31. It will be an extravaganza of Celtic games and performances, displays of vintage cars and engines, games and entertain-

Back in St. Ives, the festival will continue on Sept. 4 with a rare pairing of Robin Williamson, late of the Incredible String Band, and Liverpool beat poet Brian Patten. They will be aided and abetted in whatever they choose to do by Williamson's former colleague, Clive Palmer, and pianist-composer Douglas Cook.

Events all three Saturdays (Sept. 5, 12 and 19) will be held outdoors, with a revival of St. Ives Carnival Day on Sept. 5 and, in the evening, a carnival dance in the Guildhall featuring the Tropic Isles Steel Band. On Sept. 12, Harbor Day will be held, with a regatta, a raft race called the Mermaid's Tail" and other events in the harbor.

The final Saturday will conclude with the annual festival ball, this year with music by The Temperance Seven and Mounts Bay Syncopators.

For folk music lovers, there will be live Celtic pipe bands from Brittany, Dave Swarbrick (former fiddler of Fairport Convention) with Robert Hunter, ex- of the Grateful Dead, and Earl Okin, as well as local artists in pubs and clubs around town.

Theater will be presented by the acclaimed Shiva Theater, giving per-formances of Joe Orton's "What the Butler Saw" and James Sannders" Bodies." On the streets, at unscheduled but regular intervals, will be Prompt Copy, a street theater group that has grown out of the Natural Theater Co. of Bath, which has been delighting audiences at St. Ives for a

couple of years.

For classical music enthusiasts, the Hungarian violinist Sandor Vegh will lead some of his friends from Prussia Cove in performances of Mozart, Mendelssohn and others in several of Penwith's churches. With events going from 10 a.m. until midnight or so every day, there is

no lack of planned entertainment at St. Ives. In addition, there is the unscheduled, and always appealing natural wonder of Cornwall itself, from the legendary birthplace of Arthur — Tintagel — in the north, to St. Michael's Mount in the south. For additional information, contact the festival at The Guildhall, St. Ives.

Tel: (0736) 794545.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

BAD ISCHL, Operettengemeinde (tel: 06132/3839) — To Sept. 5: Operetta Weeks. Includes: Aug. 29 and Sept. 3: "Wiener Blut." Sept. 5: "Gypsy Love."

Art Exhibitions

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AND SCULPTURE Exhibition, until Sept. 23. Mon.-Fri., 10-5:30; Sats. 10-12:30. HAINBURG, To Sept. 26: Haydn Program (tel: 02165/2451). Includes: Aug. 30: Niederösterreichisches Bläserquin-SALZBURG, To Aug. 31: Pestival (tel: 06222/52541). Includes: Aug. 30 -31: 06222/52541). Includes: Aug. 30 -31: Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Georg Solti conductor (Bartók, Bruckner,

Beethoven).

Palace Concerts (tel: 72788) — Aug.

Telemann, Han-97auce Cotects (et: 12/88) — Ang. 30-31: Rameau-Trio (Telemann, Han-del, Bach). Sept. 1: Quartetto di Roma (Mozart, Fauré, Dvorák). Sept. 2-3: Frunz-Schubert-Quartet (Haydu, Mo-Franz-Schubert-C

VIENNA, Burgtheater (tel: 53240) — Sept. 1 and 4: "Professor Bernhardi" (Schnitzler). Sept. 3: "Amadeus" (Schnitzler). Sept. 3: "Amadeus" (Shaffer). O'Dom Saint Stephan (tel: 43.16.48) — Ang. 30: Gerhard Weinberger organ (Krebs, Knecht, Bach). oSteatsoper (tel: 532.40) — Sept. 1: "Die Meistersinger." Ang. 2: "La Bohême." Aug. 3: "The Marriage of Figaro." Aug. 4: "The Barber of Seville."

BRUSSELS, Cathedral (tel: 737.31.11)

— Sept. 2: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Raymond Leppard conductor (Couperin, Ramean, Bach). GHENT, Saint Michael's Church (tel: 25.77.80) — Ang. 1: Schütz Choir and London Classical Players, Roger Norr-ington conductor (Mozart's "Re-

ENGLAND

ALDEBURGH, Festival (tel:072885/ 2935). Includes: Aug. 29: Pierre Fournier cello, Lamar Crowson piano (Bec-thoven). Aug. 31: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Penelope Walker mezzo-soprano, Charles Groves conductor (Mendelssohn, Elgar, Sibelius). LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.53.32) — Sept. 3-12: "The Love-Girl and the Innocent" (Solzhenitsyn). Girl and the Innocent" (Solchenitsya).

«Coliscum (tel: 836.31.61) — English
National Opera, Aug. 29 and Sept. 2-4:

"Orfeo." Sept. 3: "Il Seraglio."

«Dommar Theatre (tel: 836.68.08) —

Aug. 29: "The Shadow of a Gunman."

«Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72)

— To Sept. 5: "Musical Jondo Ay!"

(gypsy flamenco theatre).

«Courth Bank Arts Compiler (tel: (gypsy flamenco theatre).
South Bank Arts Complex (tel: 928.31.91) — To Sept. 5: "Ancient Metican Dances." Sept. 4-6: Gilbert and Sullivan Gala. Tate Gallery - To Nov. 1: "Prints of

Cocil Collins" and "Sculpture for the Blind and the Partially Sighted." «Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71) — To Oct. 4: "Old and Modern Masters of Photography." Modern Masters of Photography."

•Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — Sept.

2: Galina Vishnevskaya soprano, Geoffney Parsons piano (Mussorgsky, Ginka). Sept. 4: Marina Horak piano (Beothoven, Tchaikovsky, Franck).

FINLAND

HELSINKI, To Sept. 12: Festival Weeks (tel: 90/65.96.88). Includes: Ang. 30: Emanuel Ax piano, Yo-yo Ma cello



i Place

(Duport, Brahms, Chopin). Sept. 1: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra and Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra, Ivan Fischer and Led Segerstam conductors, Imre Rohmann piano (Bartók). Sept. 4: Shostakovich Quartet (Borodin, Shostakovich).

FRANCE

ANTIBES, Mosical Summer (tel: 33.95.64), Aug. 29: English Chamber Orchestra, William Bennett flute. BESANCON, To Sept. 20: Festival (tel: 81/80.73.26). Incindes: Sept. 3-4: Hungarian National Philharmonic, Janos Ferencsik conductor, Jeno Jando piano (Bartók, Besthoven). Sept. 4: Kodály Quartet (Schubert, Kodály, Dworác). Dvoták).

MENTON, Chamber Music Pestival (tel: 35.82.22), Aug. 30: English Chamber Orchestra, Alexander Gibson conductor, William Bennett (Inte (Haydo, NICE, Galerie des Ponchettes (tel: 85.65.23) — Sept. 2 through Oct. 4:

"Introspection: 21 Artists from the South of France." PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To Sept. 21: "Ameri-can Art from the Collections of the National Museum of Modern Art." To Nov. 2: "Paris-Paris, Creations in

France: 1937-1957." •Festival Estival (tel: 329,37.57 and 633.61.77). Includes: Faculté de Droit 633.61.77). Includes: Faculte de Drost
Assas — Aug. 31: Hungarian National
Philharmonic, Janos Ferencsik conductor, Jeno Jandó piano (Bartók). Conseergerie — Sept. 2: Octuor de Paris (Mozart, Xenakis, Mache).

**ELOUVIE des Antiquaires (tel:
297.27.00) — To Oct. 11: "Equus: Art
Objects and the Horse."

Objects and the House." SCEAUX, To Oct. 12: Festival (tel: 660.07.79). Includes: Aug. 29: Stras-bourg Percussions (Chaver, Mache,

Through Aug. 10: Scieny Sife. Aug. 31-Stept. 3: Authory Davis. 42.a. Calmados. (pd. 778/21.16) — Bensy night: for Turnet. Will Eddl. Am. 29-30: June Senti-val. Featuring: Plantuck Sender, Sam. River's hird Sen. Ru, etc. June Anniepoter Bill Coleman was hanied Wednesday in Southern Frience, in Calestian near Toulouse, leve Traver reconsented the family.

Kabelac). Ang. 30: Ravel Trio (Mozart, Ravel).

CREEK

ke Turner represented the lamily, — Frank Vas Brukie

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.11.11). Inchides: Lycabettas Theatre — Aug. 29-30: National Ballet of Cuba.

Họng Kong HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 22.99.28) — Aug. 30: Lola Young soprane (Scarlatti, Battista, Ginck). •Shouson Theatre (tel: 28.06.26) -Aug. 29-30: "Le Tartuffe." Sept. 1-6: Canadian Film Week.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Palazzo Pini — To Sept. 20: "Masterpieces from the Prague Mn-

STRESA, To Sept. 18: Musical Weeks (tel: 0323/31095). Includes: Ang. 30: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Chopin). Sept. 1: Festival Strings Lu-

cenne, Rudolf Baumsgartner conductor, Josef Suk violin (Corelli, Vivaldi, Haydn). Sept. 2: Christa Ludwig mezo-sopnano, Erik Werbs piano (Schubert, Brahms, Liszt). Sept. 3: Manislav Ros-tropovich cello (Bach).

VERONA, To Sept. 12: Opera Festival (tel: 045/23520). Includes: Arena — Ang. 29 and Sept. 1-2: Rudolph Nursyev in "Don Quixote," Aug. 30:

JAPAN

TORYO, Suntary Museum (tel: 470.10.73) — To Sept. 23: "Nan-Ga Paintings and Sketches."

•Yamatane Museum (tel: 669.32.11) — To Sept. 27: "Japanese Pai Masterpieces and their Sketches."

SCOTLAND

ARBROATH, Arbroath Abbey (tel: 0241/72609) — Ang. 31 to Sept. 6: "Pageant 1981." "Pageant 1981."

EDINBURCH, To Sept. 5: International Festival (tel: 031/226.40.01). Includes: City Arts Center — To Sept. 12: "American Abstract Expressionists" and "Mirrors and Windows: American Photography since 1960."

Royal Lyceum — Sept. 1-5: "On the Razzle" (Stoppard). Usher Hall — Sept. 2: Vladimir Ashkenszy piano (Beethoven, Chopin). Sept. 4: Camerata Lysy Gstrad, Yehndi Menuhin violin (Bartók, Vivaldi, Bach).

SPAIN

SANTANDER, International Festival (tel: 942/21.05.08). Plaza Porticada —

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, To Oct. 15: Musical Weeks (tel: 35.55.44). Includes: Eglise de San Francesco Locarno — Sept. 1: Mstislav Rostropovich cello (Bach). Sept. 4: I Solisti Veneti, Claudio Scimone con-ductor, Bonifacio Bianchi and Alessan-dro Birelli mandolio (Bacheli Giolidro Pitrelli mandolin (Pergolesi, Gitli-

LUCERNE, To Sept. 8: International Festival (tel: 23.52.72). Incindes: Knn-Festival (tel: 23.52.72). Incindes: Kmn-sthaus — Aug. 30: Maurizio Pollini (Chopin, Liszi, Bartók). Aug. 31 and Sept. 1: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Bar-tók, Tchaikovsky, Bruckner). Sept. 2-3: Chicago Symphony Orchestra, George Solti conductor (Beathoven, Stranss, Mahler). Sept. 4: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Chopin).

MONTREUX-VEVEY, To Oct. 4: Fesstavi (RELOA-VEVEY, 10 Uct. 4: Pes-tival (tel: 61.33.87). Includes: Sept. 3: Jessye Norman soprano (Haydn, Brahma, Negro spirituals). Sept. 4: Pra-gue Chamber Orchestra, Pierre Amoyai violin (Mozart, Beethoven). ZURICH, Kunsthaus — To Nov. 15: "Photography in Latin America."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Gussenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00) — To Sept. 27: "Jean Dubuffet: A Retrospective Giance at oNew York City Opera (tel: 870.55.70)

Aug. 29-30: "The Student Prince."
Sept. 3-13: "Song of Norway."

Přerpoint Morgan Library (tel: 685.00.08) — To Oct. 4: "William

Blake: Watercolors and Illuminated

WALES

Sept. 4: "The Ba National Opera.

WEST GERMANY HERLIN, To Oct. 8: Festival (tel: 263.42.50). Includes: Ang. 30: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Caspar Richter conductor (Prussian Marches).

Richfer conductor (Prussian Marches).

Aug. 30: Ars Antiqua Warszawa, Maciej Jaskiewicz conductor (von Stobaens, Eccard, Hackenberger). Sept. 4:
Karl-Bernhard Sebon flute (Bach, Paganini, Kuhlan).

Berlin Minseum (tel: 251.40.15) — To
Nov. 15: "E.T.A. Hoffman — A Prus-Staatsbibliothek (tel: 2661) — To Oct.

31: "Jews in Prussia." FRANKFURT, Opera House (tel; 256.23.35) — Aug. 29: Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Georg Solti conductor (Bartók, Bruckner). Aug. 30: "La Traviate." Sept. 2: "Don Giovanni." Sept. 4: "Il Trovatore."

HAMBURG, City Opera (sel: 35.15.55)
— Aug. 29: "Elektra." Aug. 30: "Die Frau ohne Schatten." Aug. 31: "Don Carlos." Sept. 1: "Cosi fan tutte." Sept. 2: "Wozzeck." Sept. 3: "Tosea." Sept. 4: "Ariadne auf Naxos."

HEIDELBERC, To Aug. 30. Castle Festival (tel: 06221/21677). Includes: Aug. 29: "The Student Prince." Aug. 30: "The Metry Wives of Windsor." Aug. 30: Eastman Philharmonia, David Effron conductor (Danzi, Men-delssohn, Schübert).

LUDWIGSBURG, Through Oct: Festival (ed: 67141/18636). Includes: Aug. 30: "The Marriage of Figaro," Wolfgang Gönnenwein conductor.



Schooling Opera Singers by Ear

by Jean Rafferty

RAZ, Austria - From Kansas junior champion hog caller at 15, to stage director at New York's Metropolitan Opera, Henry Butler has depended on his "impeccable car" to produce the right sounds. Now he is in Graz with the Dallas-based American Institute of Musical Studies, a summer program for young operatic artists. Butler is putting the technique that channel not only those Midwestern pigs, but also Met greats such as Leontyne Price, Joan Sutherland, Richard Tucker and Jon Vickers, to the task of helping young opera singers find themselves as original performers.

"Music students are stuffed like Strasbourg geese," he says, "They need time to digest the music they've performed. Ninety percent of what they've been taught in the conservatory is external. The only thing that is going to make one an artist is the brain."

Butler starts his courses by emphasizing, "the voice not attached to the brain is just a noise. The only special thing you have to offer as an artist is you." He explains. "It's hardly an original idea, but you'd be amazed how difficult it is to make them understand. My first role is to teach them to think."

Butler was frustrated in his own musical career when a childhood case of polio temporarily paralyzed his right arm and forced him to abandon the violin. He more or less backed into opera as an assistant to Gian-Carlo Menotti in the 1950s, then went on to direct the Santa Fé opera productions of "Madame"

Butterfly" and "The Ballad of Baby Doe" in 1958. He became guest director at the Metro-politan in the 1960s, creating new productions of "La Somnambula," "Queen of Spades" and "Girl of the Golden West" at the Met.

He is perhaps best known for his libretto of "Mourning Becomes Electra," based on the Eugene O'Neill play, which had its premiere at the Met in 1967, with music by Marvin David

Levy. Since then he has directed at opera houses in Europe and America, lectured on opera and directed the "Miss America" pageant.

Many students come prepared to learn exactly how such great opera stars as Callas and Pavarotti sang their most successful roles. Which is exactly what Butler will not give them. "This is not Henry Butler's four cute tricks for Tosca, six cute tricks for Madame Butterfly and nine cute tricks for Aida.

"I'm trying to teach them to be self-creative. so that when they meet a director or a conductor they will possess an individual dramatic and musical point of view. Otherwise, you are pushed and shoved by those who say this is what Wagner is, or what Mozart should sound

His method calls for a basic psychological change for students who have spent years tak-ing their music teacher's word as law. "There's a crucial moment in life when one has got to stop taking it on faith. This is where I come in. I'm trying to help them discover how they can do it themselves - the only role to individual

Why else would we go and hear six sopra-nos sing the same opera? Because if it works, we've seen six different women."

Though Butler warns that there are no shortcuts and that finding and developing a per-forming personality is a laborious job, he compares taking someone else's result — even a Callas' or a Pavarotti's — to getting from New York to Boston via New Orleans. "Why waste all that time imitating other people? And audiences have an uncanny instinct. They smell nlatitudes and clichés."

Opera is notoriously prone to histrionics. "I ersuade them that to act is to do, not to feel All this mumbo-jumbo that surrounds being an actor is cloudy nonsense. 'Act' is a dirty word. It leads to a reckless hysteria that destroys voices, while if one keeps doing the logi-cal thing, it is fascinating to watch."

Opera presents quite different dramatic problems to those of the theater. "An aria

takes a long time to say very little. The singer must act with his voice. An actor could not possibly get away with so little movement."
Which is why theatrical direction often goes

amiss in opera. "The singer shouldn't rush about the stage," says Butler. "If you find a singer static, it is because his brain is static, not because he's standing still. He must act through his face, hands and voice."

When it works, even the audience may not realize how it is done. Butler gives the example of Leontyne Price singing a Verdi aria while doing a slow figure eight. "The next day the critics wrote that she'd paced the stage like a restless tigress."

To make it in opera, says Butler, it helps to have been born poor, or raised on a farm, "The most exciting singers were never taught to be well-bred." But one needn't have a great voice. Citing the success of Grace Moore and Mary Garden, whose voices were not spectacular, he says, "What makes careers is not talent, but determination. It ignores that there's no voice, or that the body can't dance. That temperament is what made Maria Callas soar across opera, and become a household word."

Austria was chosen by the American Insti-tute's directors, Richard and Nora Owens, to familiarize the American students with inter-national opera agents and the peculiarities of working abroad. In West Germany, operatic roles are rigidly classified according to voice types in a system and no singer can be asked to sing a role outside his "Fach" or specialty.

The French way of working too, can come as a surprise to Americans. "On my first day at the Persis Oncome with the learning that are the persistence of the

the Paris Opera only the cleaning lady showed up on time," recalls Butler. "But after I made each latecomer apologize to the company, they all came on time. It's a different attitude. The French like to think of their performers as dif-

fident amateurs — as though they've been surprised in the act of performing." When he is done here, Butler will go to the University of Michigan as guest director and opera "guru."

Latin American Painters: Making It in Paris

by Esther Garcia

ARIS - Antonio Segui is a middleaged Argentine painter whom New York art critic John Russell describes as "a remarkable artist, not like anyone else." He works in a studio in the tumbledown and romantic garden of one of the last grand turn-of-the-century houses in the working-class Paris suburb of Arcueil.

The paintings stacked along the walls are dark oils of tense men in business suits and fedoras, who look warily at each other and hungrily at the women who pass by. The women are mostly naked and there are a few birds with human faces.

Segui lives in Paris because, he says, "I have lived in Paris since 1963 and all the art I need to see is available here." A series of engravings featuring the hard-bitten men in fedoras will be shown, starting late next month, at the Salon des Arts in Brussels, the Leinster Gallery in London and the Brickman Gallery in

Across the garden is the studio of the Uruguayan artist Jose Gamarra. He is working on one of his sinister toys: a papier-mache striped worm, "Imperialism at the Ready." His naive paintings show battles between indigenous people and their exploiters in huge landscapes and carry their political message cheerfully. "I have been searching for — and think I have now found — the exact tone I want, so that I can tell stories about reality without looking like a pamphleteer," he says.

These painters are part of the Latin American colony of artists who live and work in Pars. They number, at a conservative guess, about 400. The attraction of Paris for these artists is based on a myth, but a myth that is reinforced

by tradition and success.
"For us, the truth was always in French," says one of the Colombian emigres. In Latin America, Paris was often called the Capital of America and was the place where people who wanted to learn about art had to come. The first came to learn from the Cubists. The best known of these early visitors is Emilio Pettoruti, who became a friend of Braque and Juan Gris and returned to Argentina to start his

After World War II, the Chilean Roberto Matta, who is considered the greatest figure in contemporary Latin American painting, and the Cuban painter Wilfredo Lam, who also had a large following inspired many young painters to come here. They keep coming to-day because of the myth, because France is politically neutral and because here they can test themselves against an established, international art community.

The crisis that is plaguing the world art mar-

ket does not exist for most Latin American artists. For the last 10 years a new market has developed for them. The search for a national identity in Latin American countries has fueled a growing demand for the work of na-tive artists. Governments, large companies and



collectors buy, almost exclusively, the work of

artists from their own countries.

The vast and wealthy market that Latin America represents is just beginning to be ex-ploited. An auction last March at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York broke records for Latin American paintings. A medium-sized Diego de Rivera sold for \$150,000 and a Pettoruti oil went for \$120,000. Among the Parisbased Colombians, Fernando Botero sells his works for \$60,000 and Dario Morales, a young painter and sculptor, sells his drawings through a New York gallery for \$20,000. Exploring the works of some of the Latin

American artists in Paris offers the same dizzying sense of fragmentation that frequently appears in the rest of today's art world. There are Humanists, post-Modernists, Conceptualists and Naives. One quality they share is the search for an individual language. One of the Humanists or figurative artists,

the Colombian Luis Caballero, who recently exhibited at the Lietzow Gallery in Berlin, talks about the dictatorship of the avant-garde. "Before I became a figurative painter I was caught up in the aesthetic games that are all that is left to the avant-garde. I had nowhere to turn but to the real world and to my own emotions." He lives in a deliberately neglected studie in the Latin Quarter, with several cats, bowls of dying flowers and walls lined with drawings of young men suffering obscure tor-tures or in the throes of love. His portraits show brilliant draftsmanship and a coldly elegant eye reminiscent of Bacon and Hockney.

At the other end of the spectrum is the Argentine Conceptualist Lea Lublin, a professor of Plastic Arts at the Sorbonne. "Figurative art is just a response to the market's need for reas-suring art during this crisis. After de Kooning's work, the only direction I could see was to explore space." She is an admirer of Christo, the leading conceptual artist of the moment, and like him, aims to alter reality,

however fleetingly.

Although the Latin Americans live in Paris now, their thoughts are often about their real homes. On a recent trip outside Paris for the opening of Gamarra's show at the Centre Culturel Municipal Jacques-Prévert in Villeparisis, the carful of people included a critic, a Conceptualist, a humanist and an unclassified artist. The car turned off the highway, passing suddenly between some brilliantly green. abrupt, small hills. The talk about art stopped. "We could be in Venezuela," said someone, "or in the Sabana of Bogota." Suddenly everyone was as one, remembering real country.

A Harvest of Summer Shows in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON - An unusual feature of the past 10 summers has been a major show at Annely Juda Fine Art of abstract, or more strictly speaking, non-objective art. This year, under the title "Configuration 1910-1940" (Annely Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, W1, to Sept. 26) figurative and non-figurative works are hung along-side one another, the figurative chosen for their abstract qualities of form and color, the non-figurative for their close relationship to the visible and "real" world. Since both groups are of equally high quality, the juxtapositions

create a most stimulating environment.

Magritte's "Le Palais de Rideanx" with its ghostly manikins is echoed by Robert Delannay's "Esquisse Décoration;" Max Ernst's "La Femme" echoes Ella Bergmann-Michel's "Mit drei weissen Pfeilen." Among the abstractionists are Vantongerloo and Rodchenko, El Lissitzky, Kliun and John Gorin; among the figu-ratives Leger, Delaunay and Juan Gris. Artists working in both disciplines include Mondrian, Schwitters, Klee and Kandinsky. As an astounding bonus for the non-objec-

As an assumming bonus for the non-objectivists, in the lower gallery are "Seven Reconstructions..." by the young English sculptor Martyn Chalk and "...of Lost Works" by the Russian Constructivist Vladimir Tatlin (1885-1953). The seven original "Contre-reliefs" were made by Tatlin between om 1913 and th Futurist exhibition of 1915, in the catalog of which some of these works were photographed. From these and similar photographs, and Tatlin's detailed working notes, Chalk has esurrected a seminal group of constructions missing, presumed destroyed."

Several Picasso constructions of the kind hat inspired Tathin are included in the 453-



'Still life with Pitcher and Apples" by Pablo Picasso, dated 1919.

piece exhibit "Picasso's Picassos" at the Hayward Gallery, South Bank, SE1, to Oct. 11. Spanning time from drawings made in 1894 that show that Picasso at the age of 12 could indeed draw like Raphael, to an engraving of 1972, one of several hundred prints and drawings fashioned by him in his 91st spring and summer, and ranging virtually through every medium available to the visual artist, this colossal exhibition (a part only of that which will find a permanent home in the Musée Picasso in Paris in 1983) proclaims Picasso the equal of Michelangelo in the history of Western art.

Fernand Leger, a major influence in French and American art, is comparatively little-known in England. At the Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, Hammersmith, W6, to Sept. 6 is an excellent small show of his work, "Fernand Leger 1881-1955." This is comprised of the recent Centre Pompidou exhibition "The Poetry of the Object" and a loan show of paintings, gouaches and drawings from British collections. The Paris contribution emphasizes Leger's preoccupation in the early 1930s with everyday objects — a pair of old gloves, a pen-cil sharpener, a rose, a holly leaf, a handketchief - treated in a manner halfway between classicism and intense super-realism. The British contribution ranges more generally over Leger's work, and includes ballet designs, near-abstract watercolors, figurative oil paintings such as that of a "Young Woman Holding a Flower," borrowed from the Fitzwilliam Muserm, and a tapestry.

Working with Leger and Lhote in Paris in the 1930s, and exhibiting with them in French shows by invitation of French artists juries, were the English painters Bassett and Muriel Wilson, who signed their work in Paris only with their forenames. They are two of the four artists, all of whom in style, taste and characterization belong to the Ecole de Paris, work constitutes the " bibition" at the Patrick Scale Gallery, 2 Motcomb Street, Belgravia, SW1. The other two are Emilie Charmy (1877-1974) a Parisian whom the gallery introduced to the English public only last year, and the Senior Academician Edward Wolfe R.A. (b. 1897). All four are major artists, far less-known than the quality and variety of their work merit.

Florence Loves Klee

by Susan Lumsden

LORENCE - Florence was Paul Klee's favorite city in Italy, if not the world. The Comune di Firenze makes the point this summer in an exhibition of more than 200 works by the Surrealist painter that date from 1900 to 1940, the year of his death. They were chosen for their diver-sity from the collection of the artist's son, Fe-

many young artists before and after Paul Klee came to Florence in 1902 to drink at the fount of the Renaissance. As he wrote to his father, Hans, a German musician:

The surroundings are magnificent, all hill and garden and planted with vines. The Tuscan wine in this area is even better than the

Frascati of Rome ... My life is more beautiful than ever: mornings in the Uffizi Gallery and the Pitti Palace; in the afternoon, a little nap and a walk around the city. At nights, I again stroll in the streets, always lively, like the

Those mornings in the Uffizi were formative. Botticelli's "Spring" was very different from his schoolbooks. So was Raphael, in particular a pen sketch of a woman that he thought to be closer to the style of Perugino. Raphael's first master. Klee's ideas of art were ppily bent, twisted and reforged into the shape we know them today: playful and cynical, penetrating and whimsical

Like his Renaissance inspiration, Raphael, Klee's completeness makes him a pillar of his times. His place in the modern scheme shows up in the exhibition's biographical photographs, where he is seen with Kandinsky and Walter Gropius.

The first works of the exhibition focus on the human figure, full and uncomplicated, and herald his remarkable linearity and his love of music, mainly interior. His art was the visu: proof of this: lines, lines and more lines.

The exhibition, to Sept. 13, is housed in Orsanmichele, one of the architectural monuments of Florence. Originally a granary, it was rebuilt in the 14th century as the church of the various guilds that flourished on the wool economic foundation of the Renais sance. (A pair of scissors and other stone symbols set in the brick cross vaults testify to this.)

Fittingly, the exhibit continues up to the second Orsanmichele loft, which opens out onto Florence and the lordly hills of Tuscany, young Klee's first inspiration.

Diamonds Lose Their Glitter

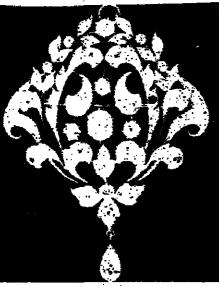
by Souren Melikian

ARIS — There is some anxious speculation in auctioneering circles as to whether diamonds can climb back to the all-time high that was reached in February 1980. In view of the increasingly arge percentage in the yearly turnover that ewelry has been accounting for in recent rears, this speculation is hardly surprising.

At Sotheby's, jewelry represented one-sev

with of last season's net sales. The total of £46 nillion was exceeded only by the £59 million realized by Impressionist and contemporary saintings and sculpture. At Christie's, jewelry sales totaled £32.4 million, more than one-ixth of the season's total. Out of this, dianonds and diamond jewelry get a major share
-about half of it at Sotheby's sales, according o Nicholas Rayner, Sotheby's jewelry expert and director in charge of the Geneva office. A lecade ago, the amount of diamonds offered it auction was very limited, and virtually none ame from professional sources.

Christie's were the first to make a breakbrough in the diamond market. Using their rilliant success with the sale of Nina Dyer's liamonds in May 1969 as a springboard, they uned Geneva into a diamond anction strong old. The reputation that Hans Nadelhoffer birector of the jewelry department, acquired or himself as a diamond specialist was an esential factor. New York came next in line and his time the key man was Francois Curiel, the on of a Paris dealer in antique silver and ewels, who became senior vice president of hristie's, New York last June. Between Octoper 1976, when he arrived in New York as a soung trainee of Nadelhoffer's in Geneva, to une 1981, yearly sales of jewelry jumped from 5 million to \$22 million.



riamond pendant, soon at Christie's.

Sotheby's success in Switzerland — originally in Zurich, now in St. Moritz and Geneva likewise owes a lot to one man. Nicholas Rayner started out in life as a military pilot in the British air force, which he left some years later when the element of challenge had gone with the last remnants of the British Empire. The next stage for him was an atelier in Rome where he designed costume jewelry. Eventually he decided that he needed some training.

He studied jewelry at an apprentice school Rome, went from there to the Sir John Cass School of Arts where he learned enameling, mounting and engraving, and finally had a working spell on the designing side at Chau-met's on the place Vendome, Paris. By the time he joined Sotheby's, in 1974, Rayner had as

sharp an eye as a pilot-cum-jeweler can have.

He also proved to be a brilliant anctioneer, targeting would-be buyers and timing his shots, or rather his calls and hammer-wielding. with unparalleled efficiency. It culminated last November in Geneva as he knocked down the most expensive lot of jewelry ever — a pair of 120-carat diamond earnings sold for 12.4 million Swiss francs (\$7.3 million). This was only a few days before Nadelhoffer had auctioned the 41.285-carat Polar Star diamond for 8.6 million Swiss francs, i.e. at a world-record \$112,000 per carat.

Expressed in these terms, everything would seem to be for the best in the best of diamond worlds. Unfortunately, personal achievement aside, other factors helped boost the market

and these are now working against it. Fundamentally, the main element behind the diamond auction boom of the mid-1970s was worldwide inflation and the desire it generated in the general public to invest in tangibles. In the early stages of the inflation it became fashionable to buy art until financiers discovered that this requires a professional un-

derstanding of the problem. Eventually it dawned on them that, unlike shares, no two works of art are alike - that each must be authenticated and then assessed in terms of relative art-historical and aesthetic significance before it can be estimated. That,

in turn, is an art in itself. It was all very difficult. Diamonds, many thought, were the easy alternative. Dealers encouraged this view. Auction houses got them to consign ever-increasing amounts of gents for sale and the market started booming precisely at the time when the art market was on the rocks. According to Rayner, another little-known factor further encouraged the boom. Financial institutions in Israel came into the market in a big way in 1978 and bought more heavily still in 1979, as Israeli inflation accelerated. Several large Israeli banks were then fi-

nancing cutting houses. Suddenly, the market stalled in March 1980. From January 1979 to February 1980, the price of flawless five-carat diamonds had jumped from \$20,000 to \$62,000 per carat according to Curiel and Rayner. By May, diamonds were having serious problems and Christie's had a hard time with their Geneva sale. In February 1981, the market was at a virtual standstill, activity being confined to small gerns of 0.50 carats. Last May, the value of flawless diamonds could be estimated at about half the peak value of February 1980. although no gems of any consequence were put to the test at auction.

No convincing explanation has been put forward by professionals, but one springs to the mind of an art market observer. The basic reason behind the rise of demand from non-professionals was their firm belief that diamonds were safe because they were obvious in contrast to works of art. Alas, they are not. Buying a diamond can raise as many problems as buying a painting by a 17th-century Italian master or a Renaissance bronze.

Diamonds are not just diamonds. They are graded according to color, transparency and other factors. Curiel says that current prices per carat will fall by 30 per cent from D to E, and by 15 per cent from E to F to use the conventional grading of the Gemological Institute of America, which has laboratories in New York and San Francisco. Many non-professionals know that by now and private buyers have increasingly been buying on the basis of certificates in the last few years.

What they do not know, however, is that grading differences between different institutions, and even between laboratories attached to the same institution, can be considerable. Curiel cited to this writer the case of a blue

diamond recently sold at auction with a certificate from a Swiss laboratory giving it a "fancy blue" natural color. The buyer was a professional. To resell it he was aware that he needed a certificate from the GIA, whose grading certificates are almost always demanded by high-powered investors. The New York laboratory

gave it a "fancy grayish-blue" grade.

The downgrading meant a loss in value of two-thirds of the price — a financial disaster for the professional. He was fortunate enough to get the GIA to accept a new examination and resubmitted his diamond, this time to the Los Angeles laboratory, which delivered a "fancy light-blue" grading. That, Curiel comments, made it worth one-third less than it would have been had the European grading been upheld by the GIA, but did not kill it as

the New York grading would have done.

It must be stressed that in all three cases, the institutions concerned were not only acting in perfectly good faith - they all are highly regarded by professionals. Some others are

The parallel with buying an old master painting is perfect: certificates - from reliable sources - are needed, but the buyer must be able to make his own assessment. So delicate are the problems involved that according to Curiel "a certificate one year old is generally considered obsolete." In short, diamonds are no more foolproof than works of art. To buy them requires just as much professionalism and to acquire that takes just as much time.

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(Continued on Page 10)

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Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, August 29-30, 1981 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS BL Has Loss.

Deere to Sell China Farm Machine Technology

PEKING — Deere & Co. has signed the first contract with China for the transfer of technology to make agricultural machinery, a spokesman

for the U.S. company's Peking agents said Friday.

The contract, signed Thursday, involves the sale of a license and technical know-how to build three models of combine harvesters. Decre will provide drawings, data on quality control and other aspects, train Chinese technicians and management, and send experts to give instructions.

The Decre spokesman said the deal would enable the Chinese to pro-

duce 1,000 to 5,000 modern. European-style combines a year. He said China was paying an undisclosed sum for the license and technology, and Decre was committed to buying back a number of Chinese-made parts, farm tools and possibly complete harvesters over a 10-year period.

Some British Caledonian Workers Forgo Raise

LONDON — About one-third of British Caledonian's 6,000 employees have volunteered not to take a scheduled 8-percent pay raise, the sirline said Friday. The raise is one under an agreement linking pay to the government's retail price index.

The move will save British Caledonian about £500,000 a year. Chair-

man Adam Thompson had hoped to save triple that sum, but even the limited employee response "means a great deal to our borrowing power,"

Nippon Steel, Armco Close 10-Year Pipe Deal

TOKYO — Nippon Steel has concluded a 10-year agreement to supply Armco Steel with 20,000 to 50,000 metric tons of seamless steel pipe a year, starting this year, Nippon announced Friday. Earlier this year, Armco bought about 7,000 metric tons of seamless pipe from Nippon on a spot basis, Nippon said.

West German Banks Plan Travel Check Group

BONN — West German commercial and savings banks plan to form a joint group to issue internationally recognized traveler's checks, a spokesman for the West German savings bank association said Friday.

The move followed the failure Thursday of negotiations in Brussels between West German commercial banks and Midland Bank's Thomas

Cook subsidiary on developing sales of Cook's traveler's checks in West Germany, the spokesman said. He said the new organization also intends to issue a travel and entertainment card, possibly in conjunction with

The spokesman said the Brussels talks failed because, without the participation of savings banks, which withdrew from negotiations earlier this year and opted to sell American Express traveler's checks, the plan would have been too costly for the commercial banks.

Dow Chemical Buys Ethylene Cracker in Spain

MADRID — Dow Chemical's Spanish subsidiary has bought an ethylene cracker with a capacity of 350 million metric tons a year from stateowned Empresa Nacional del Petroleo (Enpetrol), a Dow spokesman

Industry sources estimated the cost of the facility at 15 billion pesetas (about \$151 million). They said that the cracker, one of two at Empetrol's Tarragona plant, will play a key role in the 40-billion-peseta expansion of Dow's petrochemical complex there.

Time to Buy Half of USA Network Cable Firm

New York Three Service

NEW YORK — Time Inc. has agreed to buy at least a 50-percent interest in USA Network, the United States' third largest advertiser-supported cable television service. The development had been rumored for some weeks. Time already owns Home Box Office, the biggest of the U.S. pay cable networks.

Time agreed Thursday to buy the half of USA Network that is owned by UA-Columbia Cablevision for \$15 million in cash, UA-Columbia said. The other 50 percent, owned by Madison Square Garden Productions, is expected to be acquired by Paramount, which would then form a

would in fact buy the other share. It said it expects a final decision within a few weeks. If Paramount does not buy the balance, Time said that it would acquire it from Madison Square Garden and operate the

Dealers Say Tin Producers Artificially Inflating Prices

and Indonesia bought a huge con-

concentrated in a fairly small num-

to stockpile than perishable com-modities such as coffee and cocoa.

the tin trade. Producer countries,

renew calls at the meeting for an

increase in the price range that the

The pact seeks to keep prices

within a range, agreed to by pro-

ducer and consumer countries, through a buffer stock manager

who can intervene on world mar-

the United States and the Soviet

Union, blocked demands by the

producers at a meeting last month

for a higher tin price range.

Prices are now very close to the

upper level of the agreed range, where the buffer stock manager is

obliged under the agreement to sell tin at his disposal in a bid to bring

Money Market Mutuals

Up \$2.9 Billion in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Assets of

U.S. money market mutual funds

have risen for the 13th straight

week, climbing \$2.95 billion to \$148.17 billion in the week that

ended Wednesday, according to

the Investment Company Institute. Fund assets rose \$2.5 billion in the

previous week, the institute said.

Assets of general-purpose funds rose \$1 billion to \$45.85 billion

during the week, broker dealer

fund assets increased \$989 million

to \$24.05 billion, the institute said.

Consumer countries, including

tin pact seeks to defend.

Dealers say the aim of the buy-

kept confidential.

LONDON — A mysterious buyng operation that experts believe On Thursday prices shot up by ing operation that experts believe On Thursday prices shot up by is being conducted by Southeast £200 a metric ton on the London Asian producers kept tin prices exchange after a brokerage firm just short of record levels on world with direct links with Malaysia markets Friday, dealers said.

Tin prices on the London Metal signment of tin, estimated at 7,000 Exchange steadied around £8,300 metric tons. a metric ton (\$6.93 a pound) Fri-Recent buying by two brokerage day, not far short of the all-time firms has lifted the metal's price by

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



John A.M. Price

Bankers Trust International in London has appointed John A.M. Price an executive director with responsibility for currency swaps ithin corporate finance.

Ignace Van Kan has been named a senior manager at National Westminster Bank's executive office for the Par East and Australasia in Singapore. Alan Pain was appointed treasurer for the office, Peter Sherlock senior business development manager and Paul Meek advances manager.

Graco of Minneapolis has ap-Pointed Jean-Yves Bachala general to \$78.27 billion and assets of inmanager of Graco France and its stitutional funds rose \$956 million Eurafrican operations.

Links Profits To Job Cuts

LONDON — BL, Britain's state-owned auto company, Friday post-ed a £190-million loss for the first

six months of the year and said it cannot become profitable unless the work force is reduced further to around 100,000 employees.

The company's chairman, Sir Michael Edwardes, said, however, that he saw no need to ask the government for additional funds in 1981.

Sir Michael told a news conference on BL's interim 1981 results that the company — with just un-der 129,000 employees — was still

overmanned in relation to the cur-rent and projected size of its Brit-ish and foreign markets.

The company's pretax loss for the first six months of the year compared with a loss of £138.1 million in the same period a year earlier. Sales remained about steady at £1.41 billion, compared with £1.42 billion in 1980's first

BL said it expects its full-year loss will be held to the 1980 level of £387 million and that trading losses and cash outflow should di-minish through 1982 as BL moves to its targeted break-even point by

The first-half loss was after in-terest charges of £47.1 million, up from £44.7 million a year earlier, but before taxation of £2.5 million, compared with £1 million, and be fore extraordinary losses of £30.3 million, down from £39.7 million. Sir Michael said manning levels fell by 14,000 in the period to the total of about 129,000, which com-

pared to a work force total of 197,600 in January, 1978. He said that BL's recovery to its break even target date depended on further reducing costs in the truck and car groups, a weakening of the sterling exchange rate against the major European currencies and investment in new

In a breakdown of the results, Sir Michael said BL Cars reduced ar Michael sand BL Cars remeded its trading loss to £90 million from £124 million previously, while the Leyland Group truck, bus and tractor divisions showed a trading loss of £47 million, compared with a profit of £7 million a year earlier. He said Unipart and Land Rover are both making profits but at unacceptably low levels. He did

W. Europe Feels the Bite As OPEC Rakes in Dollars

By Charles J. Elia

NEW YORK -- To outsiders, the Organization of Petro-leum Exporting Countries appears in disarray, unable to agree on pricing as its members wallow in an oversupply of oil. Nigeria's sharp discount of \$4 a barrel is further evidence of pressure on the producers, even with cutbacks in output.

But OPEC members are not hurting as much as all this would suggest. And despite the glut and the seeming inability of OPEC to unify oil prices, in-dustrial economies in Western Europe are staggering under what amounts to a large de fac-to increase in oil prices.

The kicker in the equation is the strength of the U.S. dollar and the accompanying decline in the values of foreign curren-

The price of crude oil from OPEC — priced in dollars — averaged \$32.90 a barrel in Deaveraged \$32.90 a barrel in December and, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly estimates, the price in July, in the respective countries' weakened currencies, was \$43.95 a barrel in Italy, \$43.23 in France, \$42.72 in Britain, \$42.16 in West Germany and \$37.83 in Japan. In barrel terms, OPEC's purchasing power overall was purchasing power overall was equal to \$39.68 a barrel in July.

Morgan Guaranty Trust economists calculate that oil prices in West European currency terms have risen 35 to 50 percent since October, 1980. Even non-oil commodities, for which prices have dropped sharply in dollar terms, are costing Western Europeans 7 to 16 percent more than last October.

'3d Oil Price Shock'

"For the Enropean economies, this spinoff from dollar appreciation is imposing almost as large a cut in real in-comes as did the 1979-80 oil shock," Morgan Guaranty said, "and is being dubbed 'the third oil price shock."

Helen Junz, oil economist at Townsend-Greenspan, a consulting firm, said the big increase in OPEC's purchasing resulting from weakened West European currencies largely is offsetting the cuts in output made by some producers.

"Nigeria and Kuwait are down by over 30 percent, and Libya and Algeria down 12 percent each since March," she

said. But, she added, "the ability of countries in OPEC to sustain these production cuts has been materially increased" by the change in currency exchange rates this year.

The purchasing power of Nigeria's oil revenue, for example, has risen more than 20 percent this year; its major import source is Britain. Ms. Junz estimated Algeria's buying power has risen 22.6 percent, with France providing for 27 per-cent of its imports, and Libya's 21.4 percent, with Italy the source of 28 percent of its im-

Other buying power increases traceable to currency rate differences, she estimated, are 14.4 percent for Saudi Arabia, 13 percent for Kuwait, 8.9 percent for Venezuela, 7.3 percent for Indonesia and 5.8 percent for Mexico. For OPEC as a whole, she estimated buying power has risen 16.2 percent this year.

Ms. Junz projected OPEC's current-account surplus at higher levels than have most other analysts. Some estimates run as low as \$30 billion to \$40 billion this year, and others are in the \$60 billion to \$70 billion

She said she thinks the surplus will be about \$85 billion, down \$30 billion from 1980, and that it could still be around \$75 billion next year.

"I still believe that sometime toward the end of this year, if OPEC members don't reach agreement on pricing the mar-ket will enforce the kind of compromise most people have been expecting," she said. The effective cost of oil and

the continuing strength of the dollar are forcing central banks abroad to keep their own interest rates high.

These restrictive policies, Morgan Guaranty's economists "are producing an economic slowdown in the major industrial countries this summer. Recovery probably will not start until year-end, and it could be mid-1982 before actual growth exceeds labor force growth and underlying productivity improvement."
The outlook for moderate re-

covery in the industrial countries next year is predicated on a gradual lowering of interest rates and inflation. "Continued high, or even higher, interest rates could jeopardize prospects for an economic upturn."

joint venture with Time to operate the network. Paramount, however, cautioned that it was still reviewing whether it U.S. Airlines Feeling Pinch from Strike

By Winston Williams New York Times Service

CHICAGO - The U.S. airline industry, flying 75 percent of its normal schedule and carrying 80 percent of its expected passengers, is beginning to feel a painful finan-cial pinch from the air traffic controllers' strike that began Aug. 3.

Immediately after the walkout high of £8,440 a metric ton many industry analysts said the slowdown would be good for the industry's long-term health be-cause it would force carriers to cut unprofitable routes and to ground inefficient aircraft.

That optimism assumed that passengers would return fairly quickly, airline executives say, But doubts about safety, along with a soft economy, have kept large more than £1,500 a metric ton in numbers of passengers away, prosix weeks. Dealers say they are unducing grim near-term prospects for several carriers.

sure whether the buying is backed by government or private interests Frank Borman, chairman of because the identity of clients is Eastern Airlines, said of the view that the carriers would profit from Experts say tin production is the slowdown: "I don't agree with that. In the short term it's very disruptive....It takes time to realber of countries, making it possible for producers to manipulate the market at times. Tin is also easier ize any savings."

Eastern and several other carriers have announced thousands of layoffs to bring expenses more in line with reduced revenues. Almost ing could be to pave the way for a meeting in October of the Internaall the airlines have stepped up their advertising, announcing revised schedules and assuring pastional Tin Council, which regulates sengers that the system is safe. such as Malaysia, are expected to

Profit Deterioration

These steps are not expected to be enough to prevent a serious deterioration of profits in the third quarter. And many analysts are predicting an earnings deficit for the industry, although a few carri-ers may remain profitable.

Westley G. Kaldahl, vice president of marketing resources for American Airlines, said that, without cost-saving steps, "the third quarter would have been a whole-

sale catastrophe. Now it will only have hurt profitability because be a partial catastrophe."

After a total operating loss of \$225 million in 1980, U.S. air carriers had slowly been returning to profitabity. The total loss in the first six months of this year narrowed to \$7.7 million. Before the strike, further improvement, mainly from higher fares and stable fuel costs, had been expected.

However, the industry's improv-ing trend masked the troubles of some individual carriers, such as Pan American and Braniff

The strike-induced slowdown "aggravates their very serious situation," said Alfred Norling, an analyst for Kidder, Peabody & Co. "But I don't see any airline shutting down because of this."

Increased Interest

Companies with large debt loads, especially those with loans tied to the prime rate, are expected to be the most severely affected. These include Republic, Texas International, Western, Continental and Braniff. All will face increased interest at a time of falling reve-

Carriers with operations concentrated at Chicago's O'Hare Airport and at the New York airports should fare worse than those that use such hubs as Atlanta and Miami, where a larger percentage of controllers are working.

For example, Trans World Air-lines, which is heavily dependent on New York, is flying 76 percent of its normal schedule. United Airlines, with its system focused on O'Hare, is flying 72 percent of schedule. But Delta, operating from Atlanta, said it was operating at close to 80 percent.

The Federal Aviation Administration has notified the carriers that the system will operate at 75 percent of capacity at least until April. The 25-percent groundings

costs associated with overhead (about two-thirds of the total cost of flying a plane) continue to pile up when the planes are idle.

With labor representing 36 per-cent of the industry's operating Michael Derchin, an aviation analyst for Oppenheimer & Co.

Reagan Program **Needs Wall Street** Push, Aide Says

to convince investors in the shaky stock market that the Reagan economic program will work, Deputy White House press secretary Larry M. Speakes sais Thursday. Mr. Speakes, asked about Wall

Street's reported continued misgiv-ings on the economic program, said, "They weren't convinced we said, "They weren't convinced we could get the thing passed, and we got it passed. So now they've got to be convinced it'll work."

scale blitz or anything like that to try to bring Wall Street around. I think Treasury Secretary [Donald T.] Regan has a continuing series of meetings with influential people that he does present our message to."

interest rate up, holds the interest

U.S. Index of Economic Indicators Falls in July for 3d Straight Month

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — A key U.S. economic barometer fell a slight 0.1 percent in July, the third monthly decline in a row, the government reported Friday. The decline lent support to economists' predictions that the economy will continue to weaken in coming

The government's index of economic indicators fell 1.6 percent in May and 1 percent in June after rising for two consecutive months, the report said. But June's decline was revised upward in the new re-

port, from 1.3 percent.
July's decline in the index, which is designed to forecast trends in the economy, is in line with most analysts' predictions that there will be little or no eco-nomic growth in the July-Septem-

ber quarter.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige agreed that the July report suggested that the economy will remain sluggish. In a state-

Japan Seeks Stimulation Of Imports

By Masayuki Tatsuta

TOKYO -- The Japanese government, fearing a resurgence of trade friction, is expected to discuss ways next month to boost demand in Japan and stimulate imports, Economic Planning Agency sources said Friday.

They said Cabinet ministers will also review Japan's official eco-nomic outlook for the fiscal year ending next March at the meeting, which will probably be held in the second half of September.

But the sources emphasized that there is no urgent need for new measures because domestic prices have stabilized and business conditions have improved slightly since March, when the government introduced a stimulus plan.

Behind the move is a growing feeling, especially in big business here, that another bout of trade friction between Japan and its trading partners is possible, with the powerful economy gaining mo-mentum on the back of exports.

The Japan Foreign Trade Conncil, organized by major trading houses, Thursday urged quick action to increase imports of industrial products to avoid possible trade friction with the United States and Western Europe.

In the first seven months of calendar 1981, Japan had a trade surplus of \$9.36 billion, compared with \$3.85 billion a year earlier. The official forecast is for a \$7.98 billion surplus in the current fiscal

The government earlier this year predicted for fiscal 1981 5.3 percent real economic growth.

The sources said next month's Cabinet meeting might revise some of the fiscal 1981 targets, especially for economic growth, which in the first quarter was on a course for 6-percent expansion. Japan last year outstripped the economies of other major industrial democracies

with 5-percent expansion.

The sources did not indicate specific measures the ministers might consider, but they said there could be help for the depressed al-uminium, oil refining and paper and pulp industries in addition to moves to expand imports, domestic demand and raw material stockpiles.

The Foreign Trade Council had proposed the early restoration of low-interest foreign currency loan system to promote imports of manufactured goods.

It also called for a cut in import

tariffs on whisky, biscuits, peanut butter, plywood and other goods and generally higher import quo-tas, as well as stabilization of the yen-dollar exchange rate.

COMPANY **REPORTS**

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ment issued shortly after the re-port was released, Mr. Baldrige said there is "no evidence of sustained growth" in sight. The economy will likely remain flat "until the president's economic recovery

program takes hold and interest rates come down significantly," he

National growth, as measured by the inflation-adjusted gross na-tional product, fell at an annualized rate of 2.4 percent in the second quarter. It moved ahead at an 8.6-percent rate in the first three

formance, building permits and Three indicators rose in July layoff rate, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, and change in total houid assets. There was no change in sensitive crude

Six of the 10 indicators fell in

July, the new Commerce Depart-

ment report said. Those showing

the biggest drop were the money supply and new orders for manu-factured consumer goods and ma-terials. Others that fell in July were

average workweek, vendor per-

Wall Street Prices Higher; U.S. Money Supply Declines

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the
New York Stock Exchange closed
narrowly higher Friday in light. featureless trading as investors backed away from the market to await the money supply figures, re-leased after the close.

In its weekly report, the Federal Reserve said that as measured by M-1B, the nation's money supply fell by \$3.7 billion to \$430.8 billion in the week ended Aug. 19. The narrower measure of the money supply, M-1A, fell \$3.5 billion to \$360.5 billion in the same week. Analysis had anticipated a much smaller decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 10.18 points Thursday, gained 3.14 points to close at 892.22. The Dow had gained more than five points by mid-afternoon

but then lost ground.

Advances led declines, 718-585, among the 1,805 issues traded on the New York exchange. million shares, compared with 43.90 million traded Thursday.
Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues

Analysts said the market was set for a rebound because the Dow average had dropped 39.29 points since Aug. 20 and 122.91 points since it closed at 1,011.99 on June

The severe losses put some stock prices at bargain levels. The slide, also has made some traders replace borrowed shares they sold earlier at higher prices in hopes the market would go down.

A further drop - to 151/2 percent from 16% percent - in the federal funds rate and the absence of any New York Federal Reserve Bank action to stem the decline continued to propel the credit markets higher Friday, dealers said.

Bond prices were about 4 point higher on the day, with the 13%s of 2011 at 96%, while Treasury bill The beliweather 13%s have picked up ¼ since Monday's precipitous raise \$575 million of new cash by selling \$4.5 billion of three-month bills and an indentical amount in

The Treasury also said it will raise \$750 million of new cash by selling \$4.75 billion of 52-week bills Sept. 3.

six-month bills at its weekly auc-

In corporate news, Penn Central said Friday terms of its previously announced acquisition of Colt Industries have been changed to give Colt stockholders more cash and limit the number of Penn Central shares to be distributed. Under the new terms, the cash to be paid by Penn Central for the outstanding 13.6 millon shares of Colt common stock is now fixed at a definite \$635 million instead of a range of up to a maximum of \$535 million

Dollar Eases,

LONDON -- The price of gold rose \$15 in London to close at \$426.50 Friday as some dealers bought the metal amid signs of a fall in U.S. interest rates, while the dollar eased against most major

currencies, dealers said. Gold was fixed at \$425 an ounce Friday afternoon's fixing session by London bullion dealers. well up on Thursday's closing of \$411. Dealers said that U.S. bro-kerage firms had been buying gold as investors switched funds from

The U.S. currency was also deressed by signs that some U.S. interest rates are coming down. though the prime rate at which banks lend to their best-rated customers remained unchanged.

The dollar fell to 2.4545 Deutsche marks from Thursday's closing 2.476 and was down to 2.1345 Swiss francs from 2.146. Sterling was higher at \$1.8465 after closing yesterday at \$1.8410.

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cost, the carriers have turned recently to layoffs. But for some analysts those moves have come too slowly. "These guys have to cut back their fixed costs faster," said

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. -The U.S. administration still hopes

The spokesman said the White House had "no plans for any full-

Asked what administration officials consider to be the reason for Wall Street's skepticism, Mr. Speakes said, "I think Secretary Regan has a complex explanation about bond traders dealing with the day-to-day and hour-to-hour business and that's what drives the

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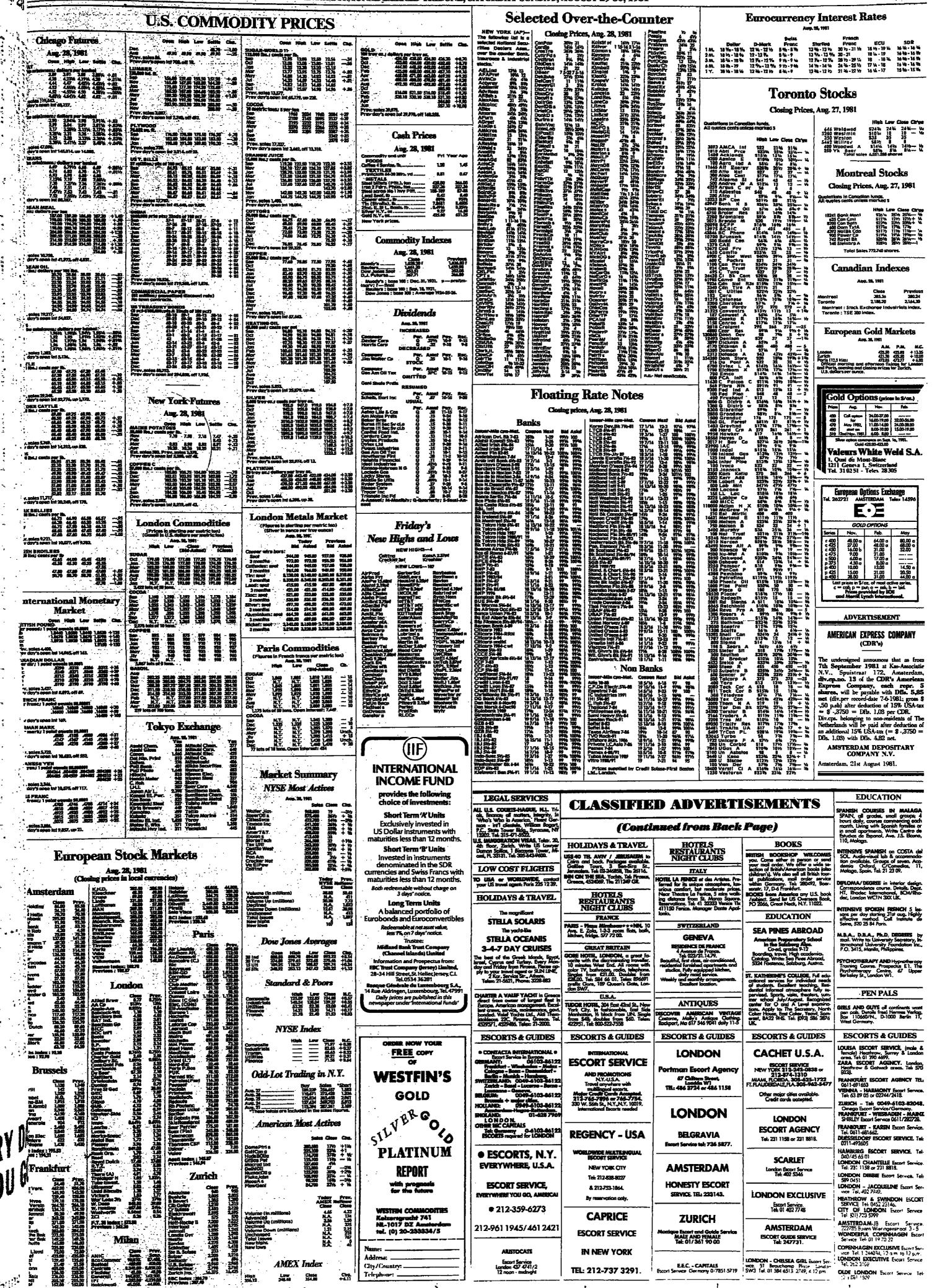
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International Herald Tribune



Francisco (Sept.

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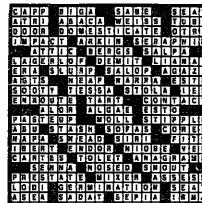
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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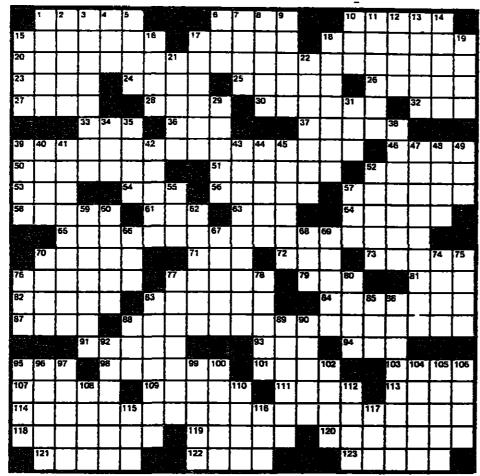
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ACROSS **CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

Edited by

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FALSE WITNESS

By Dorothy Uhnak. 314 pp. \$12.95.

Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

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19 50 Felir DUT is it really necessary that the victim's hand be severed? That's thing, at all." the question you ask yourself at the end of the bloody prologue to "False Wimess," the sixth novel to be published by Dorothy Uhnak, a former police detective. You can understand the need for extreme violence in the scene that shows what happened when a beautiful black television-talkshow hostess named Sanderalee Dawson went out jogging late one night, encountered another runner somewhere along the way, brought him back to her elegant mid-Manhattan apartment and was raped and beaten to within a breath or two of her death.

You can understand why there has to be all that blood on the walls and furniture. You even come to understand why the victim's lower lip is missing. But from the very beginning of "False Witness" you find yourself asking if it is absolutely necessary for Sanderalee Dawson's left hand to be severed at the wrist.

As things turn out, it is necessary. Though Miss Uhnak is definitely out to shock you with those opening scenes, she has a very sound reason for that added gory detail. In fact, there's a sound reason for every detail in the novel: the strong portrayal of the various ethnic types; the flashback to the scene where, on one of her most notorious shows, Sanderalee shamelessly exploits her guest's Jewishness, even the novel's title. Especially the novel's title, because throughout your reading of the book you keep asking yourself who the "false witness" can possibly be, as the list of candidates

keeps growing and shifting.
Judging by this book, Dorothy Uhnak has come far since writing the last book of hers that I read all the way through, "Law and Order," an ab-sorbing but somewhat overwritten story about several generations of a New York City Irish police family. (In the interval, she published "The In-

vestigation.")

True, "False Witness" is, like "Law and Order," primarily an entertainment — in this case, a whodunit thriller that works so well that it's even surprising to learn who the sus-pect is, which is why I insist on being a little vague about the story. But her prose has gotten more spare. Her plot details count for more. So in far less space she achieves greater intensity than she has ever done before.

Besides her clever plotting, what has enabled her to gain this intensity is the ethnic mix of her characters and the extremes of conflict among them. Not only is Sanderalee Dawson black, but she also has vague connections with the Palestine Liberation Organization. And her closest friend and confidant, the charismatic Regg Morris, is so deeply involved in the politics of race that he may possibly be casting false suspicion on a Jew he can conveniently connect to the so-

called Zionist conspiracy. Meanwhile, a Midwestern WASP on the district attorney's team can't believe that a Jew would be capable of committing such a violent crime. In the middle of it all is the novel's firstperson narrator. Lynne Jacobi, assistant district attorney, bureau chief of the violent-sex-crimes division, who assures her doubting assistant that not only could a Jew do such a thing, but

As an ambitious feminist who wants to prosecute Sanderalee's assailant as a stepping-stone to becom-ing the first woman district attorney, Lynne Jacobi worries about the ageold male belief that rape victims somehow "ask for it." There's an ironic outcome to this particular bit of sexual politics, just as there's a twist to almost every other kind of politics in the novel.

In fact, it's tempting to call "False Witness" a lesson in nonstereotype thinking about the races, genders and religions that make up a typical cross-section of New York City. Except that the novel's main concern is not to teach any lessons, but instead to keep you absorbed and entertained until its very last paragraph and sentence. This, I submit, it does most success-

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Paris Franchiser **Squabbling With** McDonald's Corp.

New York Times Service
CHICAGO — Raymond Dayan, a
French businessmen, has filed a \$500million suit in Chicago charging that McDonald's Corp. is trying illegally to cancel the franchise on the 15 McDonald's restaurants he operates in Paris and prevent him from opening 151 others.

As Davan and his attorneys tell it, McDonald's underestimated the potential success of the Paris operations and licensed the franchises at only 1 percent of the gross sales, instead of the usual 5 to 10 percent. He said that because the Paris franchises were realizing annual sales of more than \$30 million, or about \$2 million each almost twice the company's average for foreign restaurants — McDonald's

wanted to repossess them. The company claims its good name is at stake. McDonald's has more than 1,000 international restaurants in 26 countries and tries to mold each of these foreign units in the exact image of its closely monitored domestic res-

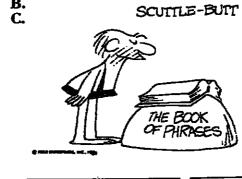
In 1972, McDonald's entered into an agreement with Dayan that allowed him exclusive rights to open 166 restaurants in the greater Paris area over a 30-year period. However, in 1977, company inspectors began examining Dayan's restaurants, and reported that they were not meeting certain standards of quality, service and cleanliness. After making several offers to buy back Dayan's units, McDonald's notified him in April 1978 that he had been found in violation of the franchise agreement. Dayan won a temporary injunction that prevented the company from terminating the agreement, but it did not permit him to open additional units.

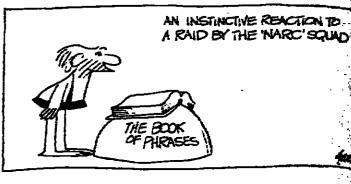














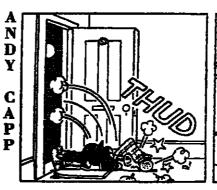




















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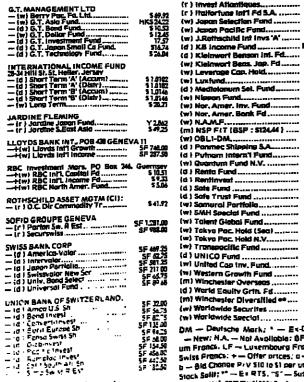
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Answer. A fruit you might find in a diet for angels—"ORANGE"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"



THE BEES DON'T CARE IF THEY'RE JUST WEEDS. AND NEITHER WILL MY MOM



THE RESTREATED TO STANKE

BOOKS

th-Inning Twin Rally Defeats the Tigers, 4-3

The second se

LOOMINGTON, Minn. Minnesota Twins, returning oe after beating New York two of three games, rallied for four in the minth inning to defeat an Petry had blanked Minneso on five hits through eight inn-; but walked Rob Willong to n the minth, and Gary Ward.

ASEBALL ROUNDUP

1 reached on an error by secbaseman Lou Whiteker, Petry replaced by Kevin Saucier (2who walked Sal Butera and my Faedo, forcing in a run. me out later, Dave Tobik reed and third baseman Tom okens bobbled a potential douplay grounder by Dave Engle, ling for a force at third as

ete Mackanin followed with a rp single to right-center, scor-Faedo and Engle. Engle, run-g from first with no hesitation, rled over catcher Bill Fahey on relay-throw play at the plate I made a winner of Pete Red-

2 (4-7). Detroit had taken a 2-0 lead in second on a double by Kirk pson, a walk to Rick Leach, a rifice bunt, a sacrifice fly by tey and a double by Whitaker. son hit his sixth home run of year in the sixth to build the ers' lead to 3-0.

Red Sox 5, A's 5

Boston, Dwight Evans' twohin gave the Red Sox a 6-5 triph over Oakland. Trailing 5-1, thou narrowed the gap with the runs in the seventh and won n inning later when Jerry Remy wa two-out walk off Tom Undrood (2-5) and Evans hit a 3-0 h over the screen in left field his 15th homer of the year. Bob nley (7-4) pitched six scoreless ings in relief.

Indians 12, Mariners 2

1 Cleveland, Jorge Orta batted our runs with two doubles and by Harrah drove in three more he Indians crushed Seattle, 12oser Mike Parrott (3-6) threw pitches before departing with out in the second. Cleveland's 🚉 🔭 t Biyleven (9-5) went seven inn-.: - s, striking out seven and walk-

Rangers 5, Brewers 1

n Milwaukee, Leon Roberts we in four runs with a double i a homer to back the four-hit hing of Danny Darwin as Texbeat the Brewers, 5-1. Darwin 's) struck out six in going the tance for the fifth time this sea-

Royals 11, Blue Jays 5

In Toronto, Willie Aikens drove four runs, two on a home run, d Rance Mulliniks had two RBI bles in Kansas City's 11-5 rout the Blue Jays — Toronto's fifth secutive loss. Aikens, with te homers in the last four nes, keyed a five-run fourth linst Jim Clancy (3-8) with a ho-into the left field bleachers t gave the winners a 6-1

White Sox 3, Yankees 1

1 Chicago, Greg Luzinski's e run homer wiped out a 1-0 it and gave Chicago a 3-1 vicover New York in a game d in the eighth because of

uraday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE jerk 900 818 1026—3 7 8 jern, Sambito (S). LaCorte (S) and Puiole. (B): Policene, Morsholl (S). Albo (9) and 1 Trevino (S). W— Marshall, 2-8. L—Som-

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residure 19), Jockson (11), Rebinson d Penn; Stus. Minton (8), Holland (12) w. W.—Holland, 4-4. L.—Robinson, 9-2. on Francisco, Morgan (7), Clork (11).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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pitiond, Health (4). Beston, Evans IT5). 001 282 082—5 19 1 use 018 080 005—1 4 0 vs. VI—Darwin. 8-6. L—Costwell.

Soucier (7), Tobik (7) and Fahey? Red-Betern, W.-Rediert, 4-7, L.—Soucier, 2-Jetren, Gloson (6).

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NASL Playoffs

FIRST ROUND (Bust 2-of-3) Las Appeles VI. N (Series Fed. 1-7) Los Angeles I. Montreol2 Manireni at Los Anaeles

NFL Exhibition

rain. Britt Burns pitched seven strong unnings to trim his carnedrun average to a league low 2.40.

Orioles 6, Angels 2.

In Baltimore, Scott McGregor pitched a five-hitter and Dong De-Cinces Int a grand-slam home run in the eighth to lead the Orioles to a 6-2 trimmph over California Rich Daner was hit by a Ken Forsch pitch leading off the eighth. One out later, Eddie Murray sin-gled Dauer to third and took second on the throw to third. Pinch-latter Gary Roenicke was intentionally walked before reliever Don Aase came on and, on his first pitch, yielded DeCinces' 10th homer of the season.

Expos 12. Reds 0

In the National League, in Montreal, Ray Burris allowed one hit in eight innings and Terry Francona, called up from Denver last week, batted in three runs as the Exporouted Cincinnati, 12-0, Burris (6-5) walked none and had a no-hitter until Ken Griffey singled with one out in the seventh. In sweeping a three-game series. Montreal outscored the Reds. 27-1.

Mets 3, Astros 2

In New York, Frank Taveras singled home the tying run and Hubie Brooks doubled in the game-winner in a two-out rally in the eighth off reliever Joe Sambito as the Mets beat Houston, 3-2. It was the second time in the three-game series that New York had come from behind to defeat the Astros' bullpen ace. Mike Marshall (2-0) was the winner in relief.

Dodgers 6, Cabs 0

In Los Angeles, Fernando Valenzuela (11-4) became the first 11-game winner in the majors by pitching a four-hitter as the Dodgers blanked Chicago, 6-0. Valenzuela struck out 10, singled twice, walked and scored a run. The Dodgers' fourth consecutive victory broke a four-game Cub winning streak.

Cardinals 3, Padres 2

In San Diego, George Hendrick drove in all three runs as St. Louis edged the Padres, 3-2, in 13 innings. Hendrick hit two-run double in the third and his 15th homer of the year was the game-winner for reliever Jim Kaat (6-2).

Gients 5, Pirates 4

In San Francisco, Jack Clark hit home run in the 13th to give the Giants a 5-4 victory over Pitts-burgh Clark drove in all but one of the winners' runs.

Major League **Standings**

Langer, 2 Others Tied for Lead in

From Agency Dispatches AKRON, Ohio — Bernhard Langer of West Germany and PGA touring pros Bill Rogers and Hale Irwin shot 2-under-par 68s Thursday to share the first-round lead in the World Series of Golf at the 7,173-yard Firestone Country

Golf World Series

Club course.

The leaders held a one-stroke advantage over Ed Fiori and Curtis Strange and a two-shot edge over Briton Peter Oosterhuis and Jerry Pate. Tied at 71 were Jack Nicklaus, Ray Floyd, Greg Nor-man, Johnny Miller and Larry Nelson. At 72 were U.S. Open champion David Graham, Lon Hinkle, Tom Kite, Bobby Clampett and Craig Stadler. Bruce Lietzke shot a 74, as did Tom Watson, and Lee Trevino had a 78.

Langer, 24, said his first appearance on the U.S. tour — his playing parmers were Masters champ on Watson and PGA winner Nel-- was slightly unnerving. "I was nervous on the first tee," said the runner-up to Rogers at the British Open. "But you have to play your own game. I enjoy the competition."

BASEBALL

American Lungue
BOSTON—Recalled Chuck Rainey, Luts
Locate and Breck Hurst, pitchers, and Calco

Walker, infielder outfielder, from Powinckel of the International League; and John Lickeri,

er, on the 15-day disabled list.

TEXAS—Recorded, effective Sept. 1, Dan Duron. first basemon; Bobby Johnson, catcher; Wayne Tolledo, Fairt basemon; Netson Norman, shortaker; and John Butcher and Lynn Wildhitous, sinchers from Wichito of the America Association. Furchased the contracts of Bob Jones, addieder; Dan Werner, catcher; and Mark Mercer, strater, from Wichito.

BASKETBALL

BASKETBALL
Highood Residential Association
MEW YORK—Signed Alex Bradley, forward,

FOOTBALL Noticed

Transactions

KANSAS CITY—Signed Bob Gopliono, quart-crock, Released Dock Luckie, nose tackie. NEW ENGLAND—Piaced Charles Cook, tack-ie, on the injured reserve list. SAN FRANCISCO—Walved Horry Washing-ton, wide receiver. Staned Milite Wilson, wide re-

Bernhard Langer

HOCKEY Mattenal Hockey League DETROIT—Signed John Corednick and Mark Leitheuse. forwards. N.Y., ISLANDERS—Signed Bob Nystrom. right wing, to a multiyeer contract.

WASHINGTON—Signed Bobby Carpenter, for-

COLLEGE LENGIR RHYNE—Nell Hodges, head basket-got coach, resigned. Named Lee Gibbs, head

EAST CAROLINA—Nomed Pot McGulson. head women's track coach; Sue Manghon, head warren's soffball coach; Beth Burns, cestalant women's basisettotil coach; Alan Feriour, assist-



Cincinnati catcher Mike O'Berry showed a bit of hindsight as shortstop Dave Concepion's throw sailed over his head during a third-inning rundown play Thursday; moments earlier, O'Berry had heaved the ball into left field on a pickoff attempt. Scoring five unearned runs in the third, the Expos won a 12-0 languer.

India's 'Games' Outlay Spawns Discord

NEW DELHI -On the one hand, more than 125,000 men and women are energetically building \$80 million worth of sports facilities for the two-week Asian Games to be held here 15 months from now. On the other, India, a nation of 684 million, has a dismal sports record, and its junior soccer team just lost in an international tournament to Brunei, a country

Contrast

The contrast between the construction of huge arenas, swimming pools, athlete villages and five-star hotels for the games and the abysmal performances of Indian athletes over the years is underlined in daily newspaper articles bearing such headlines: "Athletics Is Dying in India" and "Athletes Defeated by Their Diet."

As the cost of the arenas and pools here mounts, some critics of the government have questioned the allocation of precious development resources for a sports carnival — particu-larly since the expenditure comes when India is seeking large loans and is forced again to im-

But generally such reservations have been quashed, as government officials and politi-cians have linked India's obligations as host of the games to international prestige. Among the politicians is Rajiv Gandhi, the prime minister's son and a rising light, who has said he cannot understand why India, with its great masses, has not been able to attain a better record in sports.

Hunger — for a Hero

Though the demands of development in the Third World require priorities other than sport, such countries as Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia have produced world champions. And

Zambia and Uruguay, have at least qualified for the World Cup soccer tournament. But no Indian has won an Olympic medal in an individual event since the country won independence from Britain in 1947.

In light of India's achievements in increased agricultural production, in scientific work and in raising life expectancy from 32 years to 51 since independence, the poor performance in sports is not not deemed so serious.

Nevertheless, it is clear that at least among the urban elite, there is a hunger for a real

A.S. Talwar, the director of physical educa-tion for the Ministry of Education and Culture, expressed hope that the Asian Games, the most ambitious sports festival ever planned here, would provide the stimulus for developing athletics on a higher standard. Despite the admon-itions of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's founding father, he said, sports have not been emphasized.

Not Even a Ball

"We have not been able to make facilities readily available," said Talwar, who added that many schools lack a physical education pro-gram or a field — sometimes even a ball — and that sports were largely limited to the urban middle class. "We have not been able to extend sports consciousness to the rural areas."

His remarks were underscored at the various construction sites where large, modern arenas were being built by female laborers from Ra-jasthan who, with grace and obvious endurance, carry as many as 12 bricks on their heads as they walk up bamboo ladders. Their strength and skill have no athletic outlet. Because of cultural taboos, Talwar said, women's athletics

He also noted that India's sports achievements had been hampered by dietary realities. In this country, where half the population lives in poverty, the poor often do not receive enough calories to be able to work, let alone to run and jump.

Paunch as Symbol

Another limitation has been the disdain that some wealthier Indians have shown for any physical exertion. This is, after all, a country in which a slight paunch on a man is regarded as attractive, or at least signifies high status. Male models in advertisements here tend to be less lean than in the United States.

Talwar said that was changing, and he insisted that the middle classes were becoming passionate about sports and exercise. But he conceded that there still are few incentives to motivate excellence. "The government provides 2,000 scholarships of \$12 a month to promising athletes," he said, but no other inducements are given to sportsmen by industry or government.

Raja Bhailendra Singh, the president of the Indian Olympics Association, says the Asian Games preparation now going on in 50 training camps may raise the level of interest in sport. But he lamented the lack of good coaching.

Influx of Coaches

Talwar echoed that view, noting that in addition to the acquisition of Nautilus weight-training machines and Astroturf from the United States, coaches were being invited from North Korea, the Soviet Union, East and West Germany and possibly other countries to prepare the Indian team.

The real payoff on the investment, Talwar said, will come after the games. Two-thirds of the expenditures, he said, are on permanent facilities that "will help train and develop athletes

Marshall has always had his

own and often unusual views on

baseball matters. He maintained,

against staunch management re-sistance, that he could pitch nearly

every game. It was an incredible

concept, but he proved it correct.

He doesn't wear sweatshirts,

even on cold days, because of stud-

ies he has made that suggest it

would be counterproductive. That upset traditional baseball thinking.

to run in from the bullpen. That

was once taboo.

months.

tion activities.

He was one of the first relievers

And he was under the impres-

When Harry Walker, his mana-

ger at Houston, told him about As-

tro bed checks, about what to say

to the press, about the Astro dress

code and so on, Marshall finally asked, "And how many times a week may I kill my wife?"

No surprise that Marshall lasted

with Houston only a couple of

In Marshall's rookie year, with Detroit in 1967, he finished with

an earned run average of 1.98 but

didn't make the club the next sea-

son. He moved on to Seattle.

Houston and Montreal, his reputa-

With Montreal, he was named fireman of the year in the National

League in 1973. But that winter he

was traded to Los Angeles. "There

is no doubt," Miller said, "that the

powers that be in Montreal did not look kindly on his player associa-

'It Had to Be Done'

tion always following him.

sion that baseball players are

Reliever Marshall Back in His Old Haunts: Pressure and Controversy

NEW YORK - The gate of the high, green bullpen fence in Shea m's right field swung open, and Mike Marshall appeared. Marshall, the New York Mets' 38year-old relief pitcher took one skipping step, like a boy on a lark, then trotted across the outfield to the mound, like a man on a

Called on in the top of the eighth inning in a 1-1 game against Houston Tuesday night, Marshall was the master craftsman. He is stout-chested, with a trim waist and a determined dimple chin. His pitching motion is short, compact,

NEW YORK - It isn't every

day that you interview some guy in

sports and he tells about the time

he pulled a gun on his trainer with

In dry spells it doesn't happen every week, though it might if there were more Shelly Silvermans

Silverman is a high-spirited gen-

tleman in the garment industry

who operates Dawn Joy Fashions

and owns and bets on harness

Dream wins the Little Brown Jug in Delaware, Ohio, Sept. 24, he'll throw a party that will make his

son Lee's bar mitzvah look like a

his father's horses he was a wres-

tling fan. That explains why ras-slers named the Mad Samoan,

Tony Gueris. Pat Patterson and

Johnny Rodz performed in a

raised ring at his bar mitzvah last Dec. 6. "We had a referee and hot

dog and popcorn stands --- every-

Nice Little Clambake

man's inhumanity to man, the Count Basic orchestra played in

the next room. David Brenner, the

While the rasslers demonstrated

Before Lee became interested in

backyard weinie roast.

thing," Shelly said.

intent to do bodily harm.

around.

by Hemingway.

Marshall pitched two perfect imings and, riding Mookie Wil-son's homer in the home half of the eighth, got the victory - his first in more than a year. And he picked up his second decision in Thursday night's 3-2 squeaker over the Astros, again benefitting from

an eighth-immig rally.

Tuesday's game was Marshall's fifth — and best — onling since signing with the Mets last week. It was reminiscent of the finest days of his 14-year major league career
— such as 1974 when he became the first relief pitcher to win the

Red Smith

Man Here Said to Like Parties

from Las Vegas, and Jerry Lee Lewis did "Great Balls of Fire"

and "Whole Lotta Shakin' Goin'

Silverman said in a conversational

tone. "Something to remember for

Still, if Artic's Dream wins the

Jug, the party in the Palace -

will make even Lee Silverman for-

pacer by Albatross from Miss Ex-ceptional. From the outset he

showed he could pace a hole in the

wind, but last year he won only 5

of 14 races and earned \$49,964.

Usually he set the pace for more

celebrated colts who came on to

first five starts and collected \$132,296. That amply repaid

Silverman and his stepmother,

Vicki, for their \$57,000 investment

in a yearling named Allie Baba.

(Shelly is the 38-year old son of the

late Artie Silverman, who used to

race standardbreds, and Artie's

widow is 39. When the pair bought

Allie Baha they renamed him Ar-

This year, though, he won his

where it costs \$100 to breathe

get the bar mitzvah.

"It was a nice party," Shelly

Cy Young Award, and other years study of body movement — and in which he set records for innings has taught it at Michigan State pitched and for games appeared in

and for saves. Looking back, an observer could find Tuesday's one little skip out of the bullpen significant. Marshall was apparently happy, having recently returned to baseball after more than a year away, exiled be-cause of his player-union activities, he says. And he was coming out of the bullpen at the point of the game he relishes — under pressure.

The skip also seemed to provide a physical propulsion — especially fitting in the case of Marshall. He holds a Ph.D. in kinesiology - the

"Has your friend stayed with

"Unfortunately, he fell in love with our trainer and the guy bust-

"We had a horse that could

blood. I love it."

and, in the past year at St. Cloud State in Minnesota.

"I wanted to see if Mike could still do it physically," said Met Manager Joe Torre of the four-day tryout he gave Marshall two weeks ago. "It's obvious he had it. Mike throws a good screwball and a good slider. Anybody with pitches that go two ways is tough. Plus, he knows how to win - he's proved

Nothing was said of his union work before he signed on Aug. 19. "I know Mike has a tag by man-agement, but so what — I had one myself," said Torre. "I was the National League player representative and, when I was, Mike was my al-

Paid the Price

Marshall has always been one of the more outspoken players in re-gard to players' rights, and, ac-cording to Marvin Miller, the Major League Players Association exbuy a horse. Pretty soon we had a 15-horse stable. It gets in your ecutive director, Marshall had been one of the most valuable as-

> "What I did with the players association cost me all or parts of six seasons," Marshall says. He says, for example, that his role as American League player representative was one of the reasons the Minnesota Twins dropped him in June, 1980, and that no other team gave

"I had established the American most games by a pitcher — 90 — the season before the Twins let me "Next night we had three horses go, and I'd led the league in saves with 32," Marshall says.

"Now, I did have some prob-"I got so mad I pulled a gun on leans early in 1980, but in the last him. I went berserk. I was going to 11% innings before they released kill him, but my partner pulled me off. On the dinner table in the You'd have thought the Twins or someone else would have given more of an opportunity to someone with my record."

Calvin Griffith, president of the



body out. His earned run average

1978 as a free agent, Marshall says he had been told by Manager Gene Mauch, "these people aren't

very big on player reps.

Before joining the Twins, in

Marshall says that although he is proud of the players for their strong stand in the recent strike, he is finished with players association activities. "I did what I did over the years because I felt it had to be done," he said. "And several times I was even voted team player representative in absentia, and I was not unhappy about that.

"But now I want to concentrate strictly on basebali - and forget about the hassles. They've been very distracting to my career. I know I would have been a better

DETROIT — Whatever hap-pened to Frenchy Fuqua's glass shoes with goldfish in them? Whatever happened to Frenchy Fuqua's white musketeer hat

The true and only and original

He sat behind a desk with a

black count! He's alive and still

sign that read "Communicate,"

in his glass-paneled cubicle in

The Detroit News office where

he has, he says, the longest title

in the company: carrier recruit-

ment sale crew supervisor. He's

in charge of delivery boys and

Frenchy has laughing eyes and a handsome beard. He has been at his newspaper job in his homesown since he retired as a.

running back with the Pitts-

burgh Steelers in 1977, after

playing nine years in profession-al football and winning two

Super Bowl championship rings and numerous dress-offs, or hab-

Right Touch

a championship team when I was traded there from the Gi-

ants in 1970," he said. "But what

they needed was a touch of class.

And that was my contribution. I

"One outfit that wowed 'em

was the Pancho Villa, with a big

black sombrero and black skin-

"Pittsburgh was destined to be

erdashery clashes.

put a new trend in.

"I was awesome.

little bow tie to go with it.

chy Fuqua? "The mad Frenchman!" said John (Count Frenchy) Fuqua.

erybody at the track is talking

"We'll start him in a qualifier at Yonkers Saturday night, then go out to Detroit for a \$50,000 stake at Hazel Park and then to the

the track as a player with a friend. "We hit a hot streak, got a little

Coe Breaks Mark For Mile With 3:47.33 Clocking

From Agency Disposches

BRUSSELS -- Sebastian Coe of Britain regained the world record for the mile Friday night with a 3:47.33 clocking at an international track meet here.

Memorial meet, Coe clipped 1.07 seconds off the mark of 3:48.40 set by compatriot Steve Ovett in Kob-

It was the third time in 10 days the record has been broken. Coe clocked 3:48.53 in Zurich Aug. 19 to break a previous mark of 3:48.80 that had been set by Ovett. After Coe crossed the finish line

dressed, the better we played. Chuck Beatty and Lee Calland. Even Chuck Noll, the coach, got into it. One day he wore white shoes." Frenchy laughed.

" What is it?" shoes you can put goldfish in?"
"I said, "Hey, I got an outfit

"It was my count suit, with

wine-red knickers.
"That's why I switched from goldfish to tropical fish. The tropical-fish colors went better

"The shoes were actually fiberglass clogs with three-inch heels. I had two fish in each

perimented with a small pump that ran up my pants, but that was uncomfortable. Finally I gave up the fish but kept the

my caveman outfit," he said. "I said to my wife, 'Doris, honey, will this one blow their minds?"

In This Corner, ...

"She said, 'John, you done blew mine already.' She was afraid to go out with me with some of those outfits. But I was the dress-off champ, she couldn't deny that.

locker room. One was on local "Pretty soon everybody start-ed getting into it. The better we against L.C. Greenwood and A sportscaster announced it like a fight: 'L.C. breaks out with hot pants, but Frenchy counters with fringed briefs; Beatty slugs back with a sock; Calland whips

out a shoe.... "But it was no contest," Frenchy said. "I won every dress-off. Once, a defensive back for the Dolphins named Henry Stuckey challenged me. It was on the beach in Miami. I come out and see he's in a pink fur coat. I refused to compete. I said, 'A fur coat? If he can't dress for the

season. I want no part of this." Mittyesque

Frenchy touched the knot of his quiet red tie, against a sub-dued peach-colored shirt. He wore black pin-striped suit pants.

"Now I have to wear more conservative clothes. But sometimes when things aren't going too swell I'll go to my garage, where I keep my old clothes and artifacts, and think about those days. You got to have a little Walter Mitty in you to get

through some days, right? "But not long ago I wore my count outfit to a party, and I made the mistake of bending down for a drink of water. Instant ventilation."

He wears his Super Bowl rings when he recruits for delivery personnal in junior high schools. I was fortunate — to be a pro football player, to play in the Super Bowl, to play on two winners. That's double the pleasure. When I make my pitch, it'd better be fast and good, because kids don't have a long attention span and they don't want to work unless you can inspire

them. "Well, I say: 'Hey, any of you want to be pro football or basketball or tennis players?' Natu-

rally. Then I go straight to the blackboard.

every year 250,000 college kids are eligible for the pro draft but only 1,600 are drafted? And that

only about 180 make the teams? "They say, 'Wow, is that all?"
"I say: 'I don't refer to football as a career. It's a stepping stone. I know too many ballplayers who were lost when opportunity didn't knock on their door. But there's a way to

prepare yourself. Now.'
"Now they're quiet, listening

"Start off learning a little something about business — and you can do that with a Detroit News route! You'll freeze your butt, you'll get mad when some people don't pay — but you're your own boss. Then I destroy 'em with the prizes and gifts they can win. Sometimes I get so many applications I can't handle

"It's challenging, it's fun. There were adjustments to be made after football — you're off the pedestal, the money takes a big drop. I know a lot of guys who've had grievous problems after they retired. But I've landed darned good.

Old Dog's Doggeral

"You know, I wrote a poem about my life." And he recited: I swam the ocean and didn't get

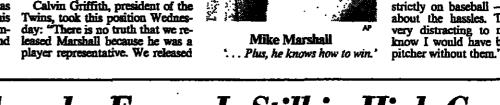
A mountain fell on me and I ain't dead yet.

Horses and elephants trampled my hide, A cobra bit me and crawled off and died

I hitchhiked on lightning, rode with thunder, Made people wonder Whoa. nhoa.

Yes, I'm a man of some ability, with much more agility. Often imitated, but never dupli-

Fuqua, the true and only and original black count, smiled, leaned back and loosened his tie. It had been a long journey.



Fancy Frenchy Fuqua Is Still in High Gear

By Ita Berkow New York Times Service

with red, white and purple ostrich plumes? Whatever happened to Fren-.

doin' swell."

lenz, West Germany Wednesday.

qualify for Class A-3 races but we ropped him down to C-3 to do a him a chance until the Mets called little business. We were betting, a couple of weeks ago. got \$8,000 up and our trainer told me the horse couldn't lose. He League record for appearing in moved up from eighth place to seventh and beat one horse.

clubhouse I wrote out a bill of sale selling all the horses to my partner. "When we started together, he

going and the trainer asked me,

Who do you like?

had 10 stores and his business was booming. He stayed with this trainer, got a trainer's license himself, neglected his business and went bankrupt."

tie's Dream.) On June 14 of this year, Artie's Dream did 1:55.5 in the mud at Brandywine, breaking the track record set by the wonder horse, "They told me it was the fastest

mile any horse ever went in mud," Silverman said. In the horse's immediate future were opportunities like the \$1-million Meadowlands Pace and the triple crown series for pacers, the \$275,000 Messenger Stake at Roosevelt Raceway, the \$345,000 Cane Pace at Yonkers and the \$235,000 Little Brown Jug. That's when a virus hit and

knocked him out. "He's training super now," Silverman said Thursday. "My trainer, Bob Bencal, called me and said, 'He'll take on anybody.' Ev-

Silverman said he used to go to

Running in the "Golden Mile" the fifth annual Ivo van Damme

at Heysel Stadium, the words "World Record" flashed onto the scoreboard. The estimated 50,000 fans gave the miler a sustained

"Then I get a call from a friend. 'Frenchy,' he says, 'I got somethin' real sweet for you.' "How would you like some

the musketeer hat and gold cane and lavender cape and my valet, which was Franco Harris, who carried the cape and never let it touch ground. And, oh yes, my

with my outfits. Easy Did It

shoe. They were a little slippery to walk in, being glass, so you'd have to hold on to a rail when you went down stairs.

"But my biggest problem was that the fish kept dying. I kept running and adding water, and that just got my socks wet. I ex-

shoes - and put in a terrarium." "I remember when I tried on

tight jump suit and knee-high white moon boots. My caveman outfit floored 'em, too: red jump We had these contests in the suit, fur poncho and a hell of a

"I say: 'Did you know that

Merger-Go-Round

WASHINGTON — Every five or 10 years the country goes merger crazy. The Conoco-DuPont of Stellar, Hybrid, Inc." deal is just the tip of the new iceberg. When Wall Street starts looking for companies to gobble up they are worse than gypsy moths.

The other day I called Gnu

Computers to speak to a friend. The operator who answered the phone said. Good Morning,

Hybrid Sun In-ternational."
"I'm sorry," I said, "I must "I must have the wrong number. I wanted to speak to someone at Gnu Com- Buchwald

"Hybrid just took over Gnu Computers an hour ago," she re-plied. "I can put you through to your party." want to speak to Walter

Lyons."
"Walter Lyons speaking."
"Are you all right, Walter? I hear you were taken over an hour ago by Hybrid Sun International." That was an hour ago. A half-

1937 'Movietone' Closes Pioneer Newsreel House

The Associated Press LONDON - Britain's first and last newsreel cinema closed Thursday night with a Movietone news-reel from 1937. The 250-seat Victoria Cartoon

Cinema above platform 19 at Victoria station will be demolished to make way for a new rail terminal

to Gatwick airport.
The 49-year-old cinema, owned by the Classic chain, was killed as a newsreel theater by the advent of television, but survived on cartoops, featurettes and serials. The audience of about 100 a day paying £1 (about \$1.85) for a seat consisted mostly of people waiting for trains or tramps in search of a qui-

et sleep.
Projectionist David Oddy who ran the films for 30 years bought the projectors to go with the 200,000 feet of newsreels and serials he keeps at his home. He plans private showings for fellow en-

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"Is that good or bad?" "It depends, Miller High Life is now talking to Stellar's lawyers and we'll know in an hour whether we're working for High Life or So-Bol Oil which is offering our stockholders \$85 a share."

"That's a pretty good price," I

"It's just the basement. Wango Pinball Machines is making a bid of \$10 more than SoBol."

"Who are you betting on?"
"Guilford Tennis Shoes." How can a tennis-shoe compa-

ny afford to buy a billion-dollar nglomerate?"
"They don't make tennis shoes

anymore. They're in high-tech microrelay stations and communi-

"What happened to their tennis shoe business?" I asked. "It was spun off and sold to Commonwealth Water Softeners. But Guilford never got around to

"So right now you're not sure who you work for?"
"Wait a minute, my secretary just put a note on my desk. Our congliomerate has been taken over the Diomerate has been taken over

by Piccolo Instruments out of Baton Rouge, La."
"They used to be," I told him.
"But Piccolo was bought by a Canadian investment firm in To-ronto last month."

"Then," said Lyons, "that means I'm working for Canadi-"It seems to me the Wall Street Journal said the majority of stock-holders in the Canadian firm were

Dutch and West Germans," I told "Look, I better call you back, I've got Hong Kong on the other line."

He got back to me in an hour. "Who was that in Hong Kong?" I asked.

That was a Mr. Wu. He just bought out the Canadian syndi-You're now working for some-

one in Hong Kong?" "I guess I am, unless Disneyland makes us a better offer."

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'Westminster Abbey of the Animals'

International Herald Tribune

ONDON - One hundred L ONDON — One times of years ago last spring, the huge and splendid Museum of Natural History opened in South Kensington. On opening day about 16,000 visitors dutifully checked their walking sticks and gazed at minerals, fossils, plants and empty rooms. The zoological displays, including stuffed ele-phants, giraffes and the bears to whom a kindly but crazed old gentleman used to offer buns, did not arrive from the museum's old quarters in Bloomsbury for two

The new museum, quickly dubbed the animals' Westminster Abbey, was mostly in the style of a German Romanesque cathe-dral: incongruous today but perfectly normal to Victorians, as the architectural historian Mark Gironard writes in his book on the museum's architect, "Alfred Waterhouse and the Natural History Museum": "To strike this ecclesiastical note was by no means inept; indeed it was soon taken up all over Europe. Victori-an museums tended to be built in a dedicated missionary spirit that was in sympathy with their pres-entation as secular cathedrals."

Waterhouse's building was

fine indeed and very large — the architect had been ordered to provide space for 70 whales but from the start there were critics. Augustus Hare, in his "Walks in London" (1894), called it "a huge pile of mongrel Lombardic architecture, an embodiment of portentous ugliness," while in 1962 Nikolaus Pevsner damned its "crushing symmetry." Today it is treasured by conservationists and the museum's attempts to expand have met with furious outcry against imagined desecra-

The museum was originally in the British Museum, part of the 18th-century "cabinet of curiosi-ties" collected by Sir Hans Sloane. Its proper title is still The British Museum (Natural Histo-

Love of Five Acres

By the mid-19th century it became clear that the expanding collections needed space of their own, "I love Bloomsbury but I love five acres more," said the museum's head, Richard Owen, a tough and testy anatomist whose career was enlivened by battles with T.H. Huxley over evolution. Owen, who was anti-Darwin succeeded in having a statue of

Adam placed over the new muse-um's entrance. Many years later tors crowd in. The cateteria seats it fell - or, some say, was pushed — to destruction. The evolution controversy con-

tinues in the centenary show, "Origin of Species," which had been slapped at by fundamentalists and scholars. It is an exhibit of admirable clarity and simplicity - too simple, says the popular zoologist David Attenborough: "You would go once," he said,
"while in the older galleries you would go again and again." The older galleries are indeed

the epitome of a museum of nat-ural history — a mixture of the miscellaneous and the bizarre. Among the exhibits is Mack the Miller, an apparently distinguished stuffed greyhound who was presented to the museum in 1938. The newer galleries are 1938. The newer galleries are carefully pedagogic and include the museum's most popular exhibition ever: "Human Biology: An Exhibition of Ourselves," which has the glaring vivacity of a pinball parior and which dis-placed a gallery of stuffed fish.

to make

to children: "We take a notional 15-year-old com-prehension level," a staff memper explains. The great central hall, with hordes of children scampering under the long neck and fatally small head of a 26meter dinosaur, suggests that the museum has its figures right.

Refusing to be fettered by one style, Alfred Waterhouse added to his Romanesque central hall a fine Baroque staircase. He covered every available surface with exhuberent Victorian decoration: carved monkeys climb a pillar in the central hall while the east wing is devoted to sculptures of extinct species. Near the ceiling is a carving of a Seychelles gecko based on a bottled specimen from the museum's collection. The museum's terra-cotta facade was revealed in all its glory when years of grime were washed off in 1975.

On an ordinary day the museum is simply jammed; on a bank

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only 50 people. "The building has remained relatively unchanged since it was built," a staff member says. "But they had 250,000 visitors a year at the turn of the century while we have up

Despite its public success, the museum is primarily a place of study. "Only 15 percent of our funding goes to the museum itself, we are primarily a government research institution." ment research institution," says the staff member. With 300 scientists in five departments (zoology, entomology, paleontology, mineralogy and botany), it is an important center of taxonomic research, or the identification and classification of plants, ani-

to 3 million."

mals and minerals. In some fields there is no way staff members can keep up with the work. Take beetles, or Coleoptera, as William T. Steam does in his book, "The Natural History Museum at South Ken-sington": Beetles are the most numerous group of animals in the world numbering more than 300,000 species (there are more species of beetles than of flowering plants). The museum had about 170,000 species in 1976, which means that each beetle specialist has a curatorial responsibility for about 350,000 specimens and a taxonomic responsi-bility for about 19,000 species.

The collections are constantly enriched. Past donors include Andrew Carnegie, who gave the model of a 24-meter dinosaur, Diplodocus Carnegii, that hailed from Wyoming Charles Rothschild who assembled the world's largest collection of fleas, and the swashbuckling Richard Mein-ertzhagen who gave his ornitho-logical collection of about 25,000 skins and 402 tongues of birds, as well as his trove of Mallophaga,

Nothing, it would seem, can halt the museum's growth: it even burgeoned amid the de-struction of World War II. When the department of botany was struck by incendiary bombs, the firemen's hoses accidentally sprinkled some seeds of the silk tree Albizia julibrissin, which had been collected on the Macartney mission to China in 1793. Surprised by this sudden shower the seeds germinated after 147

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PEOPLE: Deng Promises Support In Wedding Squabble

voie's visa would be extended to

allow time. Lavoie, 28, said his fismose, Bao Huhe, 25, a Mongolian dancer, disappeared from his Peking hotel room Aug. 20. She

left behind all her belongings, he

said, but left no note of explana-

tion. Bao's father is a high-ranking provincial police official in Inner

Mongola. Her uncle is a policeman

California Gov. Edward G. Brown Jr. appointed Mary Mor-gan, a San Francisco attorney and

gen, a San Francisco anumey and prominent gay rights advocate, to be the nation's first acknowledged lesbian judge. "I think it's abso-lutely a step forward for the gay and lesbian community," Morgan, 35, said. "I think it's important to

have more lesbians and gays visi-ble in our society so people can see

there's not an enormous difference

between us and we don't have any-

thing to fear from each other.

Brown appointed the nation's first openly homosexual judge, Stephen Lacks, to the Los Angeles Superior

Court in 1979: Morgan, a graduate of New York University Law School, was named to the San Francisco Municipal Court, a

Mexicos's President Jose Lopez

Portillo, in an unusual open letter

to a newspaper, turned down the gift of a \$2.4-million ranch after

his retirement in 16 months. The

Mexican president's letter came in

answer to a column by journalist
Migael Angel Granados Chapa
published in the UnoMasUno
newspaper saying Gov. Jorge
Jimenez Castn of the State of

Mexico was going to offer the president a 147-acre ranch in Tenancingo, 50 miles south of Mexico City, when he completed his six-page 1 1982

his six-year term Dec. 1, 1982.

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in Peking.

many of them in the same State Mexico, suffer every day," the Chinese leader Deng Xinoping lent his support to a Canadian an-Mexico, suffer every day," the humnist wrote. Lopez Portillo s, he agreed with Granados Chapa, a letter published Thursday on front page of UnoMasUno: "La mirror, your article The Rar of Tenancingo has allowed medical publications of the control of the sallowed medical publications." thropologist who fears his Mongo-lian fiancee was kidnapped by her family, who oppose their marriage. Canada's external affairs minister, Mark MacGuigan, told reporters he raised the problem in a meeting see my image reflected in the or ion of the people of my fatherla with Deng in Peking and quoted Deng as saying the proposed mar-riage was legal under China's con-And I have resolved not to fall stitution, but difficult because of "the ethnic aspect." "The Chinese the temptation." say they need time to bring the family around," MacGuigan said. He said Deng, a party vice chair-man, assured him that Gervais La-

Susan Afkins has postport plans to marry a flamboyant Te an millionaire who vowed to gather freedom. Sylvia Johnson, stiperintendent at the California Le. stitute for Women, announced that the wedding would not be held as scheduled Sunday in the prison's Catholic chapel. She said no new wedding date had been set, but refused to elaborate. Atkins, 33 one of several young women who joined a clan headed by Charles Manson in the late 1960s, is serving a life prison term for her role in the slayings of actress Sharon
Tate and six other persons in August, 1969. Her fiance, Donald Laisure, 52, — a businessman known
around his hope or Greenville, Texas, as Flash for carrying a big roll of cash — said he dated Atkins before she joined the Manson Family and started writing to her after she began serving her sen-tence. "This is just a simple love story," Laisure told reporters last month when he announced the be-trothal. The would-be bridegroom admitted he had been married and divorced several times before, but insisted Atkins was "the only woman I ever loved."

Actor Richard Thomas, best known as John-Boy in "The Wal-tons" television series and currently starring in the Broadway play "Fifth of July," has become the father of three girls. Thomas' wife of six years, Alma, gave birth to tri-plets — each weighing 6 pounds at Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital. They also have a 4-year-old son, Richard Francisco.

Onote -- Television talk-show host John Davidson recently taped a salute to Broadway. One of th actors interviewed was Bert Con-who sighed with nostalgia abc-his first effort on the Great Whi Way. As he put it: "The name c the show was 'Nowhere To Go Bu Up.' The critics called it 'Nowhere
To Throw But Up.' "

Dinosaur in main hall of the museum.

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